

NATIONS URGED
TO LIMIT USES
OF SUBMARINES

Prof. Hyde, of Columbia,
Declares Guns Should Be
Kept Off Merchantmen

SHOWS THEY PROVED
INADEQUATE IN WAR

Needs Only Agreement Among
Naval Powers, He Says, to
Restrict Operations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A plea for the limitation of the use of the submarine was voiced by Dr. Charles Cheney Hyde, Hamilton Fish professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University, in an address delivered under the auspices of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at the Bar Association building, here, Dr. Hyde was formerly solicitor for the Department of State.

Dr. Hyde spoke on the part of international law in the further limitation of naval armament, and discussed commerce destroyers in their numerous phases. He showed that in the World War it was proved that the chief value of the submarine was as a weapon to be used against merchant marine.

He declared that there should be an agreement among the powers to keep guns off merchantmen, and asserted that "the influence of such an arrangement is beyond estimate." He held that the relinquishment by the powers of the right to arm merchant vessels "would tend directly to diminish the need of submarine tonnage and at the same time encourage acceptance of the principle that submarine vessels should not be employed as commerce destroyers."

Interpreted as Strong Plea
Dr. Hyde's address came almost simultaneously with the receipt of Geneva dispatches telling of the postponement of the meeting of the commission invited by the League of Nations to consider the possibilities of convening a disarmament conference. It was interpreted by members of the Bar Association as the strongest plea that had been made before the association for holding a second conference to limit naval armament, and as offering constructive recommendations by which the representatives of the great naval powers could arrive at an agreement for at least limiting, if not forbidding, the use of the undersea craft.

"If it is deemed feasible to abandon the submarine as a commerce destroyer," he said, "it ought to be feasible also to forego the right to arm merchantmen against it. If this can be done through appropriate agreements, there are solid reasons to demand reconsideration of the question whether the further construction of submarine tonnage may not be limited or checked."

Dr. Hyde recalled that much careful thought had been concentrated in various countries on the problem of the maintenance of peace and modes of preventing war.

Efforts Recently Made
"Commendable efforts have been recently made by treaty to adjust by arbitration or by conciliation

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Critic of Submarine



CHARLES CHENEY HYDE

MEXICO DEFINES
LAW AS APPLIED
TO FOREIGNERS

Foreign Minister Publishes
Explanation of Land Statute in Statement

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22 (AP)—Señor Sáenz, Foreign Minister, has made a lengthy explanation of the Mexican Land Law and its application to foreigners.

"In accordance with the Constitution of 1917, and for reasons of defense and otherwise, prohibition has been established against aliens acquiring real estate in the border zone. Consequently since 1917 no alien has been able legally to acquire such rights in that zone, but the law had to solve problems of acquisitions prior to that date, establishing for aliens such conditions as they could keep their properties until death, when individuals, or until dissolution of companies, when corporations, and furthermore so that foreign heirs could dispose of them five years from the date of an alien's death."

"This condition applies only to heirs of such aliens as acquired real estate in the prohibited zone prior to 1917. Outside of the prohibited zone the only restriction imposed on heirs of aliens is that of obtaining the permit required by the Constitution, which is only a condition for the acquisition of property rights and therefore does not prevent aliens from acquiring them as long as they have obtained such permit, which does not affect the rights referred to in any fundamental manner. This practice has been observed since 1917 without difficulty."

"In accordance with the principles of law any government has the right to impose restrictions on inheritance, even to the point of reverting them to the state and practically confiscating them. Nevertheless Mexico has not adopted such severe measures as other countries and confines herself to providing that heirs of aliens in the prohibited zone may transfer their rights, with sufficiently long delay, to persons entitled to acquire such rights in accordance with the law."

"Outside the prohibited zone the only restriction is that of obtaining the permit, which does not affect their rights. On the other hand it must be pointed out that the rights of heirs only exist after an alien's death. Concerning alien corporations, the general principle above mentioned will be applied except in the case of such companies that may have more than 50 per cent of stock in Mexican companies owning real estate with agricultural purposes, in which case they will be given 10 years to dispose of these rights exceeding more than the 50 per cent required by law. All other Mexican corporations, either industrial mining and oil, or of any other kind not agricultural, are not subject to any restrictions as to the participation of foreigners."

Municipal University Cuts
Education Costs for Akron

Dr. Zook, Assuming Presidency of City's
School, Calls It "Vigorous Youth Enlisted
to Aid Higher Institutions"

AKRON, O., Jan. 22 (Special)—"The Contribution of the Municipal University" was the subject of the inaugural address given here by Dr. George Frederick Zook, formerly chief of the division of higher education, United States Bureau of Education, following his induction as second president of the Municipal University.

Delegates from more than 100 colleges, universities and educational organizations, and students and townspeople gathered in the auditorium of Central High School to witness the ceremony. An educational conference was held at the University Club in the afternoon.

Educators who spoke at the conference were Prof. Adam Leroy Jones of Columbia University, Dr. Charles H. Judd of Chicago University and Raymond M. Hughes, president of Miami University. Frederick C. Hicks, president of the University of Cincinnati, led a discussion. William Mather Lewis, president of George Washington University, was chairman of the conference.

The Municipal University was characterized by Dr. Zook as "a vigorous youth which has been added in recent years to the types of higher institutions and which claims that it, too, has a special service to render toward the solution of the problems in higher education."

Selecting what he considered four of the most significant problems in higher education, Dr. Zook discussed the contributions municipal universities are making toward their solution.

The four problems were: The Relation of Secondary Education to Higher Education; Correlation of Higher Education with Practical Life; Cost of Higher Education; and Salvaging of College Students.

Function of Municipal University
He explained the contribution of the municipal university toward the solution of the first problem in part as follows:

"A municipal university and the public schools are integral parts of an enlarged educational system supported and controlled by the city. Consequently the welfare of those who graduate from high school becomes the mutual concern of the university and public school organizations. It is, therefore, easy and natural for university and high school administrators to confer frequently and to arrive at decisions regarding the character of the entrance requirements to the several divisions of the university and the standard of work which students may reasonably be expected to accomplish."

"In explaining the problem of better correlation of higher education with practical work, Dr. Zook said: "I believe the municipal universities are making a significant contribution toward the solution of this problem. The teachers' college of a municipal university, for example, has all the opportunity it wishes to send its students, not into expensive, unnatural and incomplete model schools located on the college campus, for observation and practice teaching, but into the very practical work of the schools in which teachers' colleges in other institutions must have."

In the same manner, students in co-operative work in engineering get much of their training in mills and factories, and the cost of the usual instruction, expensive equipment and floor space which would otherwise be necessary is saved.

Another saving he pointed out by declaring that during the past year

effect in New Haven by arrangement with the city Board of Education. Through the generosity of Duncan Phillips, Yale '08, president of the Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C., and the council of the National Academy of Design as trustee of the Henry W. Ranger Fund, two notable additions have been made to the collections of the Yale School of the Fine Arts, a portrait of the School of Rembrandt and the landscape painting, "The Woodcutter," by Louis Paul Desmar.

The painting given by Mr. Phillips is thought to be a copy of Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Old Man." The picture has all the general characteristics and outward appearances of a Rembrandt, according to Prof. Henry C. Davenport, of the Department of Painting, as "a landscape done in the best tradition of the Inness School, splendidly designed, carefully thought out, and full of rich, fresh color that is the result of a delightfully free technique which overlays the more solid tones beneath."

A program of careful and systematic investigation is now being carried on by the department of education, according to the announcement, to determine from actual practice ways of co-ordinating motion pictures with classroom work. This investigation has been especially concerned with the use of the motion picture in the study of the chronicles of America motion pictures, produced by the Yale University press film service. One feature of the work has been the completion of a series of 15 preliminary outlines from which the teacher can lecture and prepare the class before the films are shown.

The system of co-operation which the department now offers to all schools and colleges is already in

SOVIET MINISTER
MAKES REPLY TO
VISCOUNT GOTO

Closer Co-operation of Russia,
Japan, and China Is
Strongly Advocated

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Jan. 22.—Declaring that the Russian Government was willing to come to an agreement, presumably a formal and written one, with Japan regarding mutual China policies, the Soviet Ambassador, Victor Kopp, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that Moscow recognized Japan's national needs and believed that Japan recognized Russia's interests and "believes that the free national development of China as an independent state will best serve the interests of Japan and simultaneously be the best pledge of friendly relations between the Union of Socialist-Soviet Republics, Japan and China."

Mr. Kopp praised Viscount Goto's recent interview on Russia, saying that he fully agreed with it, and the present interview constituted his acceptance of Viscount Goto's invitation for an exchange of frank views.

Need of Closer Co-operation

"I regard Viscount Goto's main theme, which centered around the necessity of a closer co-operation between Russia, Japan, and China in the Far East—a co-operation which would be on the solid basis of peaceful relations in that most important part of the world's arena—as an axiom on which the development of the Far Eastern policies of the three countries mentioned must be based."

"Certainly co-operation does not mean an alliance, and even less does it mean an alliance directed against some fourth power. The international relations before the World War proved the danger of such alliances, and Russia has not the least inclination to take the dangerous way. The policy of the Soviet Republic in the Far East is free of any aggressive tendencies. The Japanese public must understand this thoroughly."

We have no aspirations on any part of China. The rumors that appear from time to time are the fruit of the willful invention of newspaper sensationalism.

China's Sovereignty Recognized

"We fully recognize without reservations China's sovereignty within its present frontiers. Russia does not menace the interests of Japan in the Far East. We know full well Japan's national needs, and do not intend to prejudice them. We take for granted that Japan also intends to consider our interests, and does not intend, under the pretext of defense, to violate China's sovereignty, or hamper China's free national development, which will best serve the interests of Japan, and simultaneously be the best pledge of friendly relations between Russia, Japan, and China."

"If the views outlined by Viscount Goto are supported officially by the Japanese Government, then I believe the Soviet Government would be ready to take the course proposed by Viscount Goto, and take all the necessary consequences of that identity of ideas, giving such identity the form of an international act. Certainly every thought of a division of Chinese spheres of influence must be categorically rejected. Besides such an international act should not regard China as the objective of others' policies, whose fate is decided behind its back by other powers."

BOSTON-EUROPEAN AIR SERVICE
FORECAST BEFORE LEGISLATORS

International Possibilities Explained at Hearing on Bills
Proposing Extension of Lease and Improvements
of the Local Air Port

International possibilities of air transport from Boston were explained by several speakers before the Massachusetts legislative committee on Harbors and Public Lands in a hearing on bills which propose extension of the lease and considerable improvements on the Boston air port.

W. Irving Bullard, president of the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., Lieut. Jack Harding, one of the world fliers, and a number of other aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lieut. Robert J. Brown, commander of the port, and others pointed out that potentialities at the airport are greater than those of almost any other similar development in the world.

Explaining that Boston is a full steamship day nearer Europe than is New York, a similar advantage applies to air transport, and, since in the next few years, air travel across the Atlantic is most likely, the speakers strongly advocated that special efforts be made to develop the port into greater use.

Lease on the property located on Commonwealth Flats, East Boston, expires at the end of 1932, and those who appeared before the committee urged that it be extended 25 years. It was also urged that \$10,000 be appropriated to assist in extension of the present cinder runways, which, it was said, are inadequate for the amount of flying that is done at the port.

Mr. Bullard had explained the plans of his company, which will carry air mail and freight and baggage in as large amounts as are desired to New York and other points as service expands, several other speakers interested in similar projects spoke.

Gilbert G. Emerson, general manager of the Boston Airport Corporation, told of plans to carry on airplane taxi service all over New England, with a special feature of a quick service to Cape Cod points.

Petroleum Industry Waste
Offers New Rubber Source

Synthetic Quantity Output Forecast—Funds for
Research to Include Rockefeller \$50,000

Synthetic rubber can be produced cheaply in large quantities from the waste products of the petroleum industry is the opinion of two natural scientists in this field: Prof. James F. Norris, director of the research in organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Earl P. Stevenson of the Arthur D. Little laboratories, Cambridge. Both point out that synthetic rubber, the production of which may indirectly be greatly furthered by the intention of John D. Rockefeller to fund petroleum research in university laboratories, is but one of the many triumphs that would result if adequate means for research were provided American universities.

Professor Norris believes that a movement is now growing to provide the means that will enable university research scientists to work freely, unhampered, in the various fields of pure natural science. He authorizes the statement that certain distinguished university professors, who have felt this need keenly, have been able to interest industrial leaders in the problem, and announces the intention of John D. Rockefeller to provide \$50,000 annually, for purely scientific research on petroleum, in American universities; plans for which are now being worked out.

German Success
Mr. Stevenson makes this statement:

"We are coming to appreciate the need for intensive research in pure science, which should be given financial support more on a par with the other agencies comprising the machinery of production and distribution. For example, if a fraction of the millions about to be spent in planting rubber trees were used to provide research laboratories, there can be little doubt that the problem would be solved satisfactorily and with great economy."

"Synthetic rubber is more than a fancy, for it has not only been realized in the laboratory, but during the war was produced in large quantities in Germany. It can be made from a certain class of hydrocarbons that are produced in enormous quantities in every petroleum refinery in this country. They are present in crude cracked naphtha where they are unwelcome and a source of trouble to the refinery who must dispose of them, and his method is by distilling them. They are reported to form gums and generally stick up the valves of your automobile. In order to remove these bodies, the petroleum industry annually undergoes a loss close to 90,000,000 gallons of motor fuel valued at \$9,000,000, and incidentally the rubber substitutes that might be converted into a substantial proportion of our national requirement for rubber."

Other Progress
Professor Norris, who is also much interested in the chemistry of petroleum, is of the same opinion. He explained that synthetic rubber in Germany had not been commercially practical after the war because the raw materials had been too costly.

"Most of Germany's rubber was made from the by-products of alcohol distillation," he explained. "Russia produced these in enormous quantities."

BOSTON PARKING
TAX PLAN MEETS
STRONG PROTEST

Hearing Adjourned to Feb.
17 at Request of Mr. De-
land, Corporation Counsel

OPPOSITION OF MOTOR
CLUB IS EXPRESSED

Chamber of Commerce Re-
quests Further Time to Study
the Mayoral Proposition

After hearing decided expressions of opposition to the plan of Mayor Nichols' committee of new sources of revenue, providing that the board of street commissioners amend the present traffic laws to levy a tax from \$5 to \$10 a year for certain parking privileges in the city streets, the commissioners today adjourned the hearing at the request of Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel, until Wednesday, Feb. 17.

No indication as to how the three members of the Board of Commissioners felt upon the proposition was manifested at any time, although Charles T. Harding, a member of the board, objected decidedly when Daniel S. Hickey, secretary of the Boston Motor Club, characterized the proposition as "un-American." Mr. Hickey later withdrew this expression.

Thomas J. Hurley, chairman of the commission, called the hearing to order at about 10:30, Mr. Deland at once explained that in view of the expressions heard from citizens as to the shortness of the notice of the consideration of the parking plan to add some \$500,000 in income to the city's treasury, he would ask the commissioners to adjourn the hearing after those who desired to express their opposition had been heard.

Source of Revenue

A letter from Fitz-Henry Smith, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs, stated that the committee desired further time in which to study the proposition. He said that the committee was inclined to think that the proposition is well worth considering in view of its being planned to bring in new revenues for the city and that the revenue would go far to paying for the 300 additional traffic policemen the Police Commissioner is asking for.

At the same time, Mr. Smith said that the committee desired to consider at more length just how the taxing of automobiles for street parking might affect the city's business interests, and whether the revenue as is estimated would probably be secured. He asked for delay until without prejudice to the question.

Sidney S. von Losseck, representing the American Legion Association, opposed the proposal. He said there is great doubt as to the power of the street commission to impose such a parking fee, as he insisted the state laws permitted the imposition of no more than a \$1 fee for licensing vehicles to use municipal streets. He said the later laws did not give the Boston street commissioners any power to tax the owners of automobiles as the levying of a \$5 or \$10 charge for parking privilege would be.

Mr. Hickey's Views Given

Mr. Hickey characterized the proposition as continuing "the open season on automobilists." He said that every year some additional tax is levied on those who own and drive cars, adding a \$1 fee for licensing a year. He said that motorists are overwhelmed now by rules and regulations as well as taxes and that it is time to stop and distribute the financial burden more equitably.

Mr. Hickey insisted that the scheme will not lessen congestion in the least in the city. He said that the gist of the plan is the renting of certain parts of certain streets to automobilists who already use them, and that while the voice of the motor club is not final, the commissioners should remember that he was speaking for both organized and unorganized motor interests.

Daniel Bloomfield appeared as legal representative for the Boston Retail Trade Board, and said that the commissioners think well before they enact this law which he frankly admitted he did not fully understand as yet. He said that his organization was not taken action and that he could not speak for it but that it would be heard from at the postponed meeting one way or the other.

Method of Enforcement

Thomas M. Vincent said that the commissioners had placed a burden on the opposition in requiring it to debate against a side which had not been heard. He said the people feel a great interest in this proposition but that the present hearing could prove nothing as no arguments for the proposition nor explanations of how it was expected to be enforced had been made public. He concluded by saying that he expected to speak at the next hearing after "I know just what is wanted and what the Mayor and his committee propose to do."

Mr. Baker opposed the plan both from the standpoint of law and interests which have space to rent for parking cars, and from that of the motorist who, he declared, had a right to use the city streets and to park his car where it did not interfere with street traffic.

57 Garages Represented

He said he represented 57 Boston garages and that these interests would be glad to make special rates for all-day parking starting at 25 cents an hour and shading down the cost for each additional hour the garages are used. He admitted that the garage owners are planning for tickets to be good in any garage in the city.

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Yale Offers to Help Schools
in Teaching History by Films

System of Co-operation Already in Effect in New
Haven Extended to All Schools and Colleges

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22 (Special)—In order to make available to other institutions the results of its extensive researches on the best ways of teaching history through motion pictures, the Yale department of education announced today that it will co-operate actively with schools and colleges desiring to employ the most effective methods in the use of this new instrument of historical education.

A program of careful and systematic investigation is now being carried on by the department of education, according to the announcement, to determine from actual practice ways of co-ordinating motion pictures with classroom work. This investigation has been especially concerned with the use of the motion picture in the study of the chronicles of America motion pictures, produced by the Yale University press film service. One feature of the work has been the completion of a series of 15 preliminary outlines from which the teacher can lecture and prepare the class before the films are shown.

The system of co-operation which the department now offers to all schools and colleges is already in

The Story
of the
Chicago Opera
Season

contains much of interest
to the music lover. Felix
Borowski gives a concise
résumé of

Novelties
Presented

and discusses the singing
of the stars and the achievements
of the conductors

Tomorrow's
MONITOR
on the MUSIC PAGE

CROP CONTROL BOARD FAVORED BY MR. LOWDEN

Tells Illinois Growers It Should Operate on Plan of Federal Reserve Bank

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 22 (AP)—A federal farm board to regulate crop production for the farmer, as the Federal Reserve Board adjusts nationwide credit facilities for the industrial world, was advocated by Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, before the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Acting through co-operative groups representing certain crops, such as a farm board, Mr. Lowden said, might expect to prevent the ruinous over-production, which from time to time confronts agricultural producers, "turning the surplus of the very essentials of life from a burden into a blessing."

The Federal Reserve Board seeks to do, in reference to space, what a farm board should accomplish, in reference to time, with the seasonal surpluses of the farm.

Farmer Faces Quandary
"A surplus of the staple farm products is inevitable and necessary," said Mr. Lowden. "The farmer asks, if this seasonal surplus is a good thing for everyone else, why it should result in a loss to him? The farmer must always plan to raise more than just enough if this world is to be fed and clothed. Everyone recognizes this need."

"Business responds to the promise of a bountiful crop. The farmer's gladness, however, is tempered with the bitter thought that maybe these seeming blessings of a kindly Providence may bring him ruin. He is always confronted with this dilemma: If he produces too little, the world will go hungry and naked; if he produces too much, the surplus for the time may break the price he receives for his product to a point where it would have been better for him to let his fields lie fallow."

In the middle West it is corn we have grown. But these royalties are buffeted about by the traders of the world. They have been made to yield immense profits to everyone but those who produce them, and the while we have been marketing not alone these great staples of the North and South, but also each year a part of the fertility of the soil itself. If the farmer alone must bear the crushing burden of a surplus, under the new operating of economic laws, the time will come when there will be no surplus and they will go hungry and half clothed. In the interest, therefore, of society, as well as the farmer, we must contrive some method by which the surplus of the very essentials of life shall become a blessing and not a burden."

Farmer-Banker Relations
"There seems to be an analogy between the seasonal surplus of staple farm crops and the surplus credit resources of the banks before the adoption of the federal reserve system. The resources of the banks as a whole were adequate for the business of the country as a whole. It frequently happened, however, that an unusual demand at some particular place exceeded the resources of that community, while in other sections there were ample credit

resources in excess of their need. The federal reserve system was designed, among other things, to mobilize the credit resources of those banks which had a surplus and employ them where the credit resources were deficient."

"Suppose we had a federal farm board. Suppose that board should find that producers of any farm commodity were sufficiently organized to be really representative of all the producers of that commodity. Suppose it should authorize such organized producers to take care of the surplus, either storing it to meet a possible future domestic need or exporting it upon the best terms available, the expense and losses to be borne proportionately by all the producers of that particular commodity. Such a board could function successfully, in my opinion, only if it operated through and in hearty sympathy with co-operative commodity associations. We could expect to prevent ruinous over-production only through such associations."

SOVIET RECOGNITION LEFT AN OPEN ISSUE

By Special Cable

BEIGRADE, Jan. 22—The Rumanian paper Adevărul writes that Rumania cannot remain indifferent if Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia renew their relations with Russia. This, it says, would compromise the existence of the Little Entente. In connection with this, it is authoritatively declared here that the question of the renewal of relations with Russia is at present not to be broached. Information in this regard has already been given Rumania, but this does not mean that the present situation may not change.

The question has already been touched on several times at meetings of the foreign ministers of the Little Entente. Certain conclusions have been reached by which each of the three Little Entente states has a free hand regarding the renewal of relations with Soviet Russia. The next meeting of the Little Entente in the middle of February will be held in Slovakia.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT TO ACT AS ADVISER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—Dr. Harold Balm, president of the Shantung Christian University, has left England for China, via America.

The standing committee of the conference of British missionary societies, representing practically every Protestant missionary organization, has asked him to be in Peking during the sittings of the treaty revision conference there, to act as the adviser of the committee in making effective the societies' policy with regard to the rights accorded to missionaries in China.

Sesquicentennial to Begin June 1, as Originally Planned

Attempt to Postpone It Until 1927 Fails—Committee Feels Congressional Fund Is Forthcoming—Work Speeds Up

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Confident that they have the support of the Nation, and that Congress will grant a sizable appropriation, members of the Sesquicentennial Association are going ahead with their plans for holding the international exposition this year, and to open it June 1, as scheduled.

Decision to carry out the original plans was reached after a meeting of the national advisory commission, appointed by President Coolidge to confer with the association officials. It was at first thought that the commission would advise that the exposition be postponed until next year, or to 1928, in order that more time might be had and that a larger celebration be held. However, after viewing the site, and the progress that had been made, and listening to Mayor W. Franklin Kendrick's insistence that the exposition should and could be held this year, the commission adopted a resolution that it "accepts and approves the judgment of the Sesquicentennial Exposition officials to open in 1926." A second resolution urging Congress to take early steps to make a suitable appropriation was also adopted.

Within the last few weeks much sentiment in favor of postponing the celebration was expressed, and when the advisory commission met for the first time, several members declared they favored a later day. Many reasons were advanced, the majority of which were that more time was needed.

Among those favoring postponement was James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States, and chairman of the advisory commission. He stated, however, that the final decision rested with the Sesquicentennial Association. Mayor Kendrick and others finally

? ? ?
(1) Who are the Mexican-American Comrades? How organized?
(2) Why is San Francisco's Pacific Telephone Building distinctive?
(3) What is the coal situation in Great Britain?
(4) Which is the more interesting, imaginative or pictorial art?
(5) What is the average weekly wage in Massachusetts industries?
(6) Why does Mayor Nichols consider Boston an "overorganized" community?
These questions were answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

HOME BUILDING NEED OF BRITAIN

Thousands of Cases Are Known Where Whole Families Have but One Room

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain adopted a resolution offered by Mrs. Grace M. Oldfield, asking the public authorities of the London and metropolitan boroughs to accelerate the building of homes for workers.

"There are," she said, "147,797 families living in one-room homes. Here is a specimen from Westminster: A man, his wife, a boy of 16, a boy of 14, a girl of 13, and a child of three years living, sleeping, cooking and washing in one very clean room; no cooking facilities, except an open grate. We find 236,856 families have two-room homes. According to the October, 1925, report of the Church Assembly, 1,000,000 are grossly overcrowded."

The London County Council has estimated that the need is for a working program of 12,600 dwellings a year, continued for 12 years. Mrs. Oldfield pointed out that while starting with 2000 instead of 12,600 it was likely that construction would be in progress at the rate of 6000 yearly by the end of March.

"We are," she said, "reminded of the 'two rich West End boroughs, there are slums; not a single dwelling has been built under the Chamberlain and Wheatley acts. We are all anxious for the return of the dole of peace. Let us remind the public authorities that every house built is a feather for the dove.'"

Dame Beatrice Lyall controverted the contention of Mrs. Oldfield that the authorities had been negligent, declaring that the London County Council at present had nearly 10,000 houses in various stages of building and under contract, and about 11,400 already completed.

The resolution of Mrs. Oldfield, however, was carried with a few dissentients.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; strong northwest winds tonight, diminishing Saturday.

Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair and continued cold; strong northwest winds afternoon and tonight, diminishing Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Northwest storm warnings ordered on Atlantic coast, Wilmington, N. C., to Eastport, Me., disturbance over Nova Scotia, of great intensity, will move northeastward and cause strong northwest winds this afternoon and tonight, reaching Gale force at times on the middle and north coast.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany, N. Y. 14
Atlantic City 20
Boston 20
Buffalo 10
Chicago 10
Cincinnati 10
Cleveland 10
Denver 10
Detroit 10
Houston 10
Indianapolis 10
Jacksonville 10
Kansas City 10
Los Angeles 10
Memphis 10
Miami 10
Milwaukee 10
Minneapolis 10
New Orleans 10
New York 10
Philadelphia 10
Pittsburgh 10
Portland 10
Rochester 10
St. Louis 10
St. Paul 10
Seattle 10
Savannah 10
Tampa 10
Washington 10

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Friday, 6:30 p. m.; Saturday, 6:58 a. m.
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ANTI-SUBMARINE ARGUMENT MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

prospective differences between the contracting parties," he said. "The extent and sincerity of such endeavors in many lands inspire the inquiry whether it is feasible to agree to a permanent arrangement to agree that if war ensues among any of them commerce destroying shall be checked, if not eliminated, and the conflict, at least in so far as it involves the use of force, confined to the sea, and that essentially armed forces, such as Mr. Choate contemplated in his address before the Second Hague Peace Conference."

"If it is reasonable to agree to avert war by recourse to amicable modes of adjustment, may it not be also reasonable, and perhaps feasible, to agree to discourage war by giving up, when it is waged, certain measures which distress the commerce of the world far beyond the limits of the opposing states, and which do not necessarily involve conflicts between fighting forces as such, and yet which form an element in determining the minimum requirements of auxiliary tonnage?"

"It must be obvious that even partial relinquishment of commerce destroying, possibly manifested by a departure from the methods that are now employed, would remove the necessity for the maintenance and replacement of much tonnage. Appropriate undertakings manifested by general agreement might render valuable the basis on which technical advisers now calculate the needs of their respective countries."

A Precedent to Consider
"If in 1922 the three strongest maritime powers were willing, at the suggestion of the United States to scrap more than 1,000,000 tons of capital ships, embracing more than 60 vessels, and to make equitable arrangement for replacement of tonnage to be retained, interested states may yet deem it worth while to consider whether it is feasible to agree to abandon or modify a mode of warfare which is today one of the causes of the maintenance and unlimited construction of auxiliary naval craft."

Dr. Hyde declared that any State "may constantly use its whole influence to bring about the abandonment of commerce destroying as an end of war or as a primary mode of reducing a foe."

"If states which advocate unrestricted conversion," he continued, "goads its prospective enemy to have recourse to a bad practice, and this, in turn, directly causes some other state which fears possible participation in the conflict to preserve every ounce of naval tonnage by which it can effectively oppose either the armed merchantman or the converted cruiser."

Dr. Hyde quoted Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims, U. S. N., retired, to the effect that the arming of merchantmen for defense against submarine attack proved unsuccessful in the World War.

"If satisfactory arrangements could be made by the great maritime powers for the disarmament of merchantmen," he said, "strong grounds would appear for demanding the limitation of submarine construction, and even the argument in favor of abandonment of the submarine as a naval weapon might be pressed anew."

No Penalty for Faithfulness
Dr. Hyde declared that reasonable safeguards should be provided to protect the country that stands by its agreements—such agreements as those which would bar the use of certain instruments of war; that it must be saved from being penalized on account of its very faithfulness.

Dr. Hyde made five points to indicate briefly practices and uses connected with the proposed arrangement.

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WOMAN LAW AID SURVEY SOUGHT

Progress in Government Service Report at Conference on Industry

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—An investigation to determine the effects of special legislation regarding the employment of women was asked of the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor in the closing sessions of the Women's Industrial Conference. The resolution proposed by members of the National Woman's Party, who are against such legislation, carried with it the demand that the women's bureau remain neutral until after the conclusion of the investigation.

Cries of "That would muzzle the bureau and Miss Anderson," were followed by a statement from Miss Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, that she was subject to the order of Congress or other governmental agencies to give information when asked for it and that even if a resolution should be passed requiring her to remain silent that she would be unable to abide by it.

Asks Respect for Congress
The resolution finally passed with the compromise provision that for the investigation the women's bureau should form an advisory committee, analogous to the United States Census Advisory Committee, composed of equal representation of both sides of the controversy, with whom the director shall take counsel concerning the scope of the investigation.

The last key is on the outside of the door of Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D.), member of Congress from New Jersey, for all women, Democrats or Republicans. Mrs. Norton told the guests at the dinner which closed the conference. Mrs. Norton deplored the lack of respect shown toward Congress; counselled women to offer constructive and not destructive criticism, expressed the hope that there would be additions to "the women's bloc of three in Congress," declared that she was glad her colleagues treated her not as a woman entitled to special consideration, but as a member on an equal footing with themselves, and remarked that it is not "easy work" being a member of Congress, and "having to rise at 8 o'clock and be in your office at 9:45, remaining sometimes until 7:30."

Radio Hours Selected
Dr. Louise Stanley, director of the bureau of home economics, told the guests that lack of response by women to certain home-making talks over the radio had led officials to the conclusion that in the evenings women had the experience and the women could not listen in. After the talks had been changed to the morning hours when the men were busy in the fields, letters of appreciation began to flow in from women listeners.

Miss Jessie Dell described the progress of women in the Government service as seen from the office of a member of the Civil Service Commission; W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, remarked that in a few more years the Government may be manned by women; and Miss Mary McDowell, who presided, said that in the last 10 years

there has been an increase of 80 per cent in the number of women in the public service, an increase of 3 1/2 per cent of women in the positions of managers, and factory heads, and an increase of 38 per cent in the professions. Mrs. Bessie Parker Bruggeman described her work as chairman of the United States Employees Compensation Commission, and a number of other women in executive positions in the Government service were introduced but did not make speeches.

GERMANS RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR LOSS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 22—About 202,000 marks have been paid to Germans living abroad during the last nine months of 1925 by the Reich as compensation for losses incurred through the confiscation of their property by the allies during the war, according to an announcement by the Reichstag's compensation committee. This means that about 148,000 applications for compensation had been met by Jan. 1 of this year and there still remained about 162,000 claims which had not been satisfied, and the Reich is willing to spend another 100,000,000 marks for this purpose.

Germany expressed the wish that it should deduct these from its reparations payments under the Dawes scheme, but the Reparations Commission refused its consent, and the Government has now submitted the question to the Court of Arbitration. If the latter's decision is in favor of Germany, the Reich will be in this position to increase the sum it reserved for this purpose.

So far all claims up to 2000 marks have been paid in full, while of the higher claims only a percentage is paid. The Reich has also paid compensations during the inflation period, which, however, are described as insignificant.

CHAMBER TO PUBLISH SURVEY OF FOUNDRIES

Results of the extensive study of the foundry and machine industry of New England, by the special committee appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are expected to be published within a few days. The report will be one of a series of industrial surveys started by Howard Connelley, when he was president of the chamber.

The first of the series was the résumé of the shoe and leather industry published about a year ago, through the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the chamber. Officials of the bureau state that the complete list of remaining surveys is to be issued shortly, including one on the textile industry, the fish industry and agriculture.

ADVICE OF TEXTILE OFFICIAL IS SOUGHT

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 22 (AP)—The advice of William E. G. Batty of New Bedford, secretary of the National American Federation of Textile Operations, whether they shall return to work and let the weavers' union continue their own battle against the Pepperell Manufacturing Company is to be asked, according to a vote taken by the loom fixers yesterday afternoon.

Through the loom fixers leading their support, the weavers' leader, organization members claim, is able to keep his union from returning to work.

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Jordan Marsh Company
BOSTON
A New England Institution

FAVOR INCOMES AS TAX SOURCE

New York School Commission Members Offer Plan to Increase Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Further revenue for the maintenance of the public schools of New York State should come solely from taxation on income and not by an extension of the taxing powers of communities, according to a tentative decision by a subcommittee of the Governor's Commission on School Finance and Administration, which has just been announced officially from the headquarters of the subcommittee at No. 500 Park Avenue. The announcement says in part:

"After consideration of various plans of state aid ranging from the demand that small amounts be provided by the State to the demand that the entire support of schools be met by the State, the committee decided that the most promising and feasible type aid was that based on the principle of equalization according to the need of the local community."

Provisions of the Cole Bill
"This principle was embodied in the Cole Bill passed last spring by the Legislature, to take effect July 1, 1926. The probabilities are that the committee will recommend the extension of the application of this principle so that the present methods of allotting state moneys to schools may be eliminated."

The announcement says that the subcommittee on school costs, taxation and appropriation met in Albany last Tuesday, and "decided not to relinquish to local communities the taxing power now held by the State, and discarded this possibility of taxation on the ground that the local communities would not have the wherewithal to avail themselves of the opportunity if they had the power."

Reference to Commission
These decisions will now be referred to the executive committee, which will pass them on to the commission as a whole.

The Albany meeting of the subcommittee was according to the announcement, devoted chiefly to a discussion of means whereby state aid might be increased in such a manner as to relieve the situation in cities of more than 100,000 population.

The subcommittee considered schemes for the expansion and extension of the Cole Bill whereby, through an equalization fund, the communities are awarded state aid on the basis of full valuation of real property in these communities and the size and type of the school maintained.

"Under the Cole Bill," the announcement continues, "after communities have guaranteed 1 1/2 mills on the full valuation of the property and have received the state aid granted in previous laws, the state guarantees to allot to them an amount of money sufficient to pay the minimum of \$1500 for each elementary school teacher and \$1600 for each high school teacher."

CANADIAN TRADE GAIN
OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Canada's for nine months ended Dec. 31 was \$1,724,000,000, or \$26,000,000 more than for the like nine months of 1924. Domestic exports totaled \$1,030,000,000, an increase of about \$20,000,000. Imports were \$685,000,000, an increase of \$28,000,000. Foreign merchandise exported was \$9,349,000.

FRENCH DESIRE BALKAN TREATY

Steps Taken to Bring About a Pact Before Disarmament Conference

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 22.—It is learned that the French Government is deeply interested in the proposed Balkan Security Pact. Steps are being taken to induce the various governments to put themselves on better terms as neighbors. The French, acting with the British, would like to hasten the preparation for a conference for the purpose of drawing up a document which would form the basis of discussion.

It is difficult, however, to bring Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey together. There was a question of endeavoring to arrive at definite results before the preliminary disarmament conference, which will meet in Geneva. Obviously if the Balkans were pacified, the general problem of disarmament would be rendered easier. The figure of the sum is altogether changed if old quarrels are abandoned in the Balkans, which were the original cockpit of the great war and whose feuds—arousing enmities, rivalries and intrigues—have always menaced European peace.

Just as the western pact has a favorable bearing on the disarmament problem, so would an agreement between the smaller eastern powers considerably aid those desirous of an all-round reduction in war weapons.

Occidental diplomacy, therefore, is occupying itself seriously with the Near East, but the process of settlement is likely to be too long to come in the right order before the Geneva conference. This is an additional reason, it is hinted, for postponement for a short period of the disarmament conference, and though no decision will be official until Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand have consulted together, the talk in diplomatic circles is based on the assumption of a certain delay.

Nevertheless, under the presidency of Paul Boncour, who will be the representative at Geneva for the French, a committee of experts of the Superior Council for National Defense met to consider a questionnaire which indicates the problems in disarmament. The opinions of the experts will be submitted to the national council, headed by President Doumergue, which will determine the instructions that the Government should give the French delegation.

INDUSTRIAL LOCARNO PEACE IS PROPOSED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A novel offer to promote the "Locarno spirit" at home is announced.

It was made by Sir Harold Bowden, chairman of the Raleigh Cycle Company, Ltd., who said at Aldwych yesterday afternoon that he was prepared to defray the expenses of a conference between seven labor and seven employer's representatives in an endeavor to effect in industrial Britain what Locarno has wrought for Europe.

LARGE LEGACIES LEFT TO HUMANE SOCIETIES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A sum of £100,000 has been left to various humane societies for the protection of animals by Mrs. Sarah Martha Grove-Grady, whose ancestors were wool manufacturers in north England. Among the beneficiaries are the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Others include the Anti-Vivisection Society, the

Home for Rest for Horses, the Society for the Protection of Birds, also the Dumb Friends League, the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association, and the North London Dogs Home.

The bequest to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was subject to the conditions that the society must be anti-vivisectionist and opposed to all sport involving the pursuit or death of animals, birds, and fish.

EXHAM TO GET BACK DIPLOMA

Edinburgh College Attaches Certain Conditions to Its Restoration

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Evidence of a growing public demand for a broadening of the attitude of the medical profession toward outside practitioners is afforded by the reception accorded here to a decision of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh to restore conditionally his diploma to Dr. Frederick William Exham.

Dr. Exham was deprived of his diploma in 1912, because he acted as an anesthetist to Sir Herbert Barker, the famous lay bonesetter, who, although unqualified as a doctor, has since been awarded the honor of knighthood for his services to humanity. The Edinburgh college's action is expected to clear the way for the restoration of Dr. Exham's name to the medical register, from which it was removed by the General Medical Council in 1911 for "infamous conduct in a professional respect" in aiding an unqualified practitioner.

Dr. Exham is applying for such restoration today. The Times says that the Edinburgh College decision will be welcomed by all who are jealous of the good name of the medical profession.

The Daily News says that Dr. Exham's case "has thrown an instructive light on the narrow, obstinate prejudices of a powerful medical caucus" and "has given an impetus to a public movement which will not stop until it has transformed the obsolete relations hitherto existing between the medical profession and the lay community."

The Daily Express says that the Edinburgh decision will "go some distance to mollify the indignation and restore the confidence stirred and shaken throughout the country by the hard trade unionism of organized medicine."

SWARAJISTS UNMOVED BY VICEROY'S SPEECH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

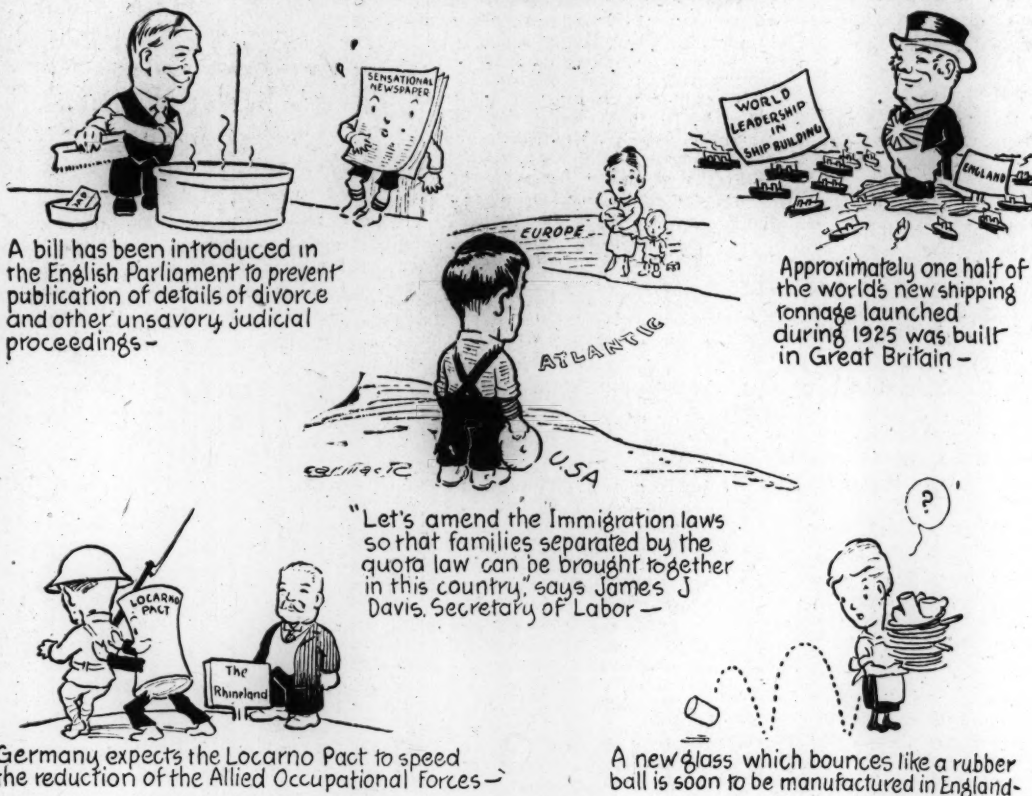
CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—Judging from the unimpressive demeanor of the occupants of the Swaraj benches during the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Legislative Assembly there is little likelihood of that party changing its policy in accordance with the Viceroy's invitation. Questioned regarding the South African portion of the speech, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajists, declared that a series of feeble representations constituted all the Government was able to do in the defense of the interests of the subjects with another government, bent, Mr. Nehru said, "as his excellency himself admits, on making it impossible for Indians to exist in South Africa."

ANGLO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Anglo-Italian debt negotiations here have reached a culminating stage and a settlement is now confidently expected. The basis discussed in informed circles suggests a compromise based upon a flat rate annual payment to Great Britain for 62 years, amounting to not very much in excess of £4,500,000.

The News Told in Pictures



RAILWAY WAGE PLAN REJECTED

British Railwaymen Decline to Confirm Bargain Made by Their Leader

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British railwaymen, represented by their national union, have after all rejected the wage board award, thus declining to confirm the bargain made for them by their leader, James H. Thomas, which it was hoped had settled the railway wage difficulties here. This decision was reached by 51 votes to 26 at the delegates' conference here, yesterday, despite the strong arguments urged by Mr. Thomas, who still holds that the compromise is the best obtainable.

The national Union of Railwaymen numbers over 300,000 members, and includes practically all the railway workers in Great Britain, except the clerks, locomotive drivers and firemen, who have already accepted the award.

The compromise now rejected was the one proposed by the National Wages Board appointed by the Government for settlement of the dispute in which the railway companies endeavored to enforce large reductions in wages and men, counter-claimed to the extent of £31,000,000 annually. The wage board, in effect, declared for leaving the wages unchanged, except for new entrants and those promoted who would receive somewhat less.

It is this reservation that is now rejected.

The matter is serious, but it is not expected that a walkout will result, as there is no compulsion for any one to accept the new terms which the companies say they will not change. The delegates are now sitting to decide what, if any, action they will take to enforce yesterday's decision. Their position is not strong, as their wage scales are already much above the average in unskilled trades and the railways are doing badly, owing to the increased competition of motor transport. Today, for example, particu-

CANADIAN LIBERAL UPHOLDS LOW TARIFF

Declares Protection Is Hurting the United States

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (Special).—A vigorous defense of the Government's low tariff policy was made in Parliament last night by Thomas McMillan, Liberal member for South Huron, in his maiden speech. He deplored the tendency of the Conservative Party to start up a tariff war with Canada's American neighbors, just at a time when the troubles in New England and all over the United States, due to the effects of high protection were crystallizing into the demand for a low tariff policy for that country, which may result in giving to all Canadian people, and more particularly, to the farmers, freer if not free access into the American market.

In spite of tariff restrictions, said Mr. McMillan, over \$1,000,000,000 worth of business was transacted between the United States and Canada during the last 12 months, which only went to show, he contended, that artificial barriers did not restrict and should be abolished altogether. He pleaded for all members of the House, regardless of political lining, to strengthen the hands of the present Government, and bring to fruition the policies they had launched.

CROWDS GREET PRINCE LEOPOLD

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—Prince Leopold, the eldest son of King Albert, was greeted by immense cheering crowds upon his return from a prolonged Congo trip.

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Rare values for men in the Sale



No. 6343 in rich black or tan calf, \$7.85 (formerly \$10).



No. 3813. A sturdy Oxford in black or tan, Scotch grain, \$9.85 (formerly \$11).

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Come in before sizes are depleted and select the shoes you need for winter and spring.

You'll appreciate the economy in sale prices and you'll appreciate the extra wear, extra good looks and downright comfort in Thayer McNeil footwear.

Sale shoes are offered at \$3.85, \$5.85, \$7.85, \$9.85, and \$11.85. Special reductions also apply in sport hose and golf stockings.

The MEN'S SHOP

THAYER McNEIL COMPANY

15 West Street Boston

15 West Street Boston

Bourse business as taxed under the present law.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 22.—With regard to the financial discussion it is now provisionally fixed for Monday and Aristide Briand intimates that he will not make the matter a question of confidence. This unusual course is explained to be the outcome of a conviction that there have already been too much politics. But, naturally for the Government to affect indifference whether Paul Doumer's proposals or the cartellist counter-proposals are passed, is itself a piece of political strategy.

It is expected that the Senate will be invited to act as arbitrator.

DEMANDS MADE BY NATIONALISTS

German Conservatives Ask Government Not to Apply for League Membership

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Conservatives have decided to submit a motion to the Reichstag requesting the Government not to apply for membership in the League of Nations before their various demands have been fulfilled by the Allies. Political circles here firmly believe that the motion will be defeated by the House when it comes up for debate.

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (P).—The Nationalist Party's motion demanding postponement of Germany's application for membership in the League demands definite settlement of the following points before any application is made for League membership:

First. No binding obligations regarding Articles 16 and 17 of the League Covenant. (These articles bind the League members to concert an aggressor nation, and to permit the passage through their territory of any armed forces sent against such a nation. The Allies at Locarno promised to take cognizance of Germany's special position in regard to Article 16 in view of its unarmored condition under the Versailles Treaty.)

Second. No renunciation of German territory and people.

Third. Abolition of the restrictions imposed upon German aerial construction.

Fourth. Equality in questions of armament.

Fifth. Renunciation of Germany's responsibility for the World War.

Sixth. Recognition of Germany's right to its former colonies.

Seventh. Complete evacuation of the Cologne zone and other occupied territory.

New York's Newsboys' Home Gives Aid to "Budding Genius"

Recent Celebration Recalls Work Among Youthful Seekers After Adventure—Novelists Have Built Their Stories From Its Colorful Material

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There was a celebration downtown at the junction of Duane, William and New Chambers Streets recently, where the friendly red brick walls of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home jut out like a slanting ray of brightness in the dingy shadows of the lower East Side. For nearly half a century this house has been there. During all this time its doors have been open day and night to boys from everywhere, known and unknown.

Colorful pages have been written into the lives of many of the boys who have come here for help to the "newsboys' home," as it is called. Some of them who entered years ago, timid and obscure urchins of the street, have emerged into positions of honor. Some have become Government clerks, some have become novelists. The runaway boy always has been one of our assets. The boy with a desire for adventure can be of tremendous benefit to society. I would never decry a youth who was brought here by a desire to see the world. It shows a quality that some time, somewhere can be made useful.

"Fifteen years of working with boys have only added to my faith in the average boy of today. Within every boy there lies an ability that can be trained into proper channels. Sometimes, of course, his career will not lead to greatness, but too much emphasis should not be laid on being great and famous. We tell the youngsters who come here that the boy who does the common thing, and does it well, can take his place among the best citizens of the world."

Thus, while the recent celebration was ostensibly in honor of material improvements that will benefit present and future cycles of boys, the general sentiment aroused went far deeper than an interest in the modern feats of carpentering and plumbing. It went, rather, to the days when boys were "newsies" and an armful of papers on any corner was a "stand." Back to the days when there were no subways nor elevated trains, no Brooklyn nor Williamsburg bridges, no terminals such as today, and, hence, no newsstands—when a lad who earned \$8 a week was considered an up and coming citizen. It is through these memories that the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home traces its most interesting history.

Most of its visitors then were, at least for the time being, homeless boys who had wandered in from all parts of the world. They were in search of food, beds, work. Today

they come in search of recreation. They are neighborhood boys, for the greater part, and not ragged little adventurers or waifs.

But even today, boys from far away ports with adventure for a guide are not infrequent. One lad runs in once a year to see William Lewis Butcher, the general superintendent, and tells of traveling about the country in circuses and box cars during the rest of the year. One day a boy from India, unable to speak English, but with qualities that soon break down language barriers, came to the home for advice about education and work here, and after months passed, word came of his success and prosperity back in his own country.

"Romance is always with us down here," Mr. Butcher told a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor. "The runaway boy always has been one of our assets. The boy with a desire for adventure can be of tremendous benefit to society. I would never decry a youth who was brought here by a desire to see the world. It shows a quality that some time, somewhere can be made useful."

"Fifteen years of working with boys have only added to my faith in the average boy of today. Within every boy there lies an ability that can be trained into proper channels. Sometimes, of course, his career will not lead to greatness, but too much emphasis should not be laid on being great and famous. We tell the youngsters who come here that the boy who does the common thing, and does it well, can take his place among the best citizens of the world."

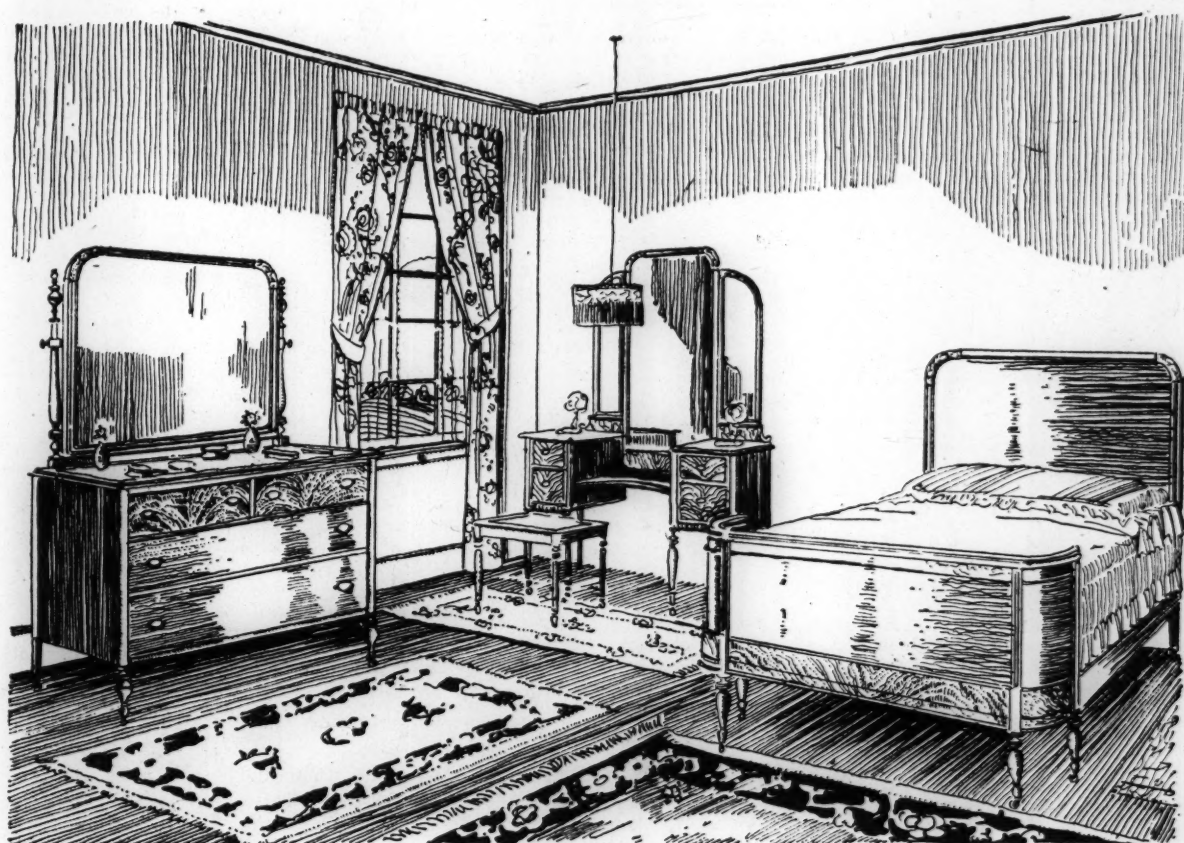
FRANCE IS HELPING SOVIET-SWISS ISSUE

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 22.—The negotiations between Switzerland and Russia regarding the latter's representation at the proposed international disarmament conference are under French auspices. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, France being specially desirous of an amicable settlement of this question.

Information from Berne is to the effect that Mr. Rufenacht, the Swiss Minister at Berlin, has not yet conferred with the Soviet Minister at the German capital.

PAIN'S 1926 CLEARANCE OFFERS HUNDREDS OF VALUES LIKE THIS



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In a business this size odd pieces, broken lots and discontinued items are bound to accumulate. Rather than carry them into another season they are ruthlessly marked down for quick clearance. Due to cash buying in quantity Paine regular prices are moderate. Now with clearance reductions, values are simply phenomenal. If you need furniture, rugs, draperies or lamps, now is the time to get them at huge savings.

10% Reduction on Paine Bedding
Many Lamps Less Than Cost

PAIN FURNITURE COMPANY

Rugs

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Lamps

World News in Brief

New York (P).—One of Fifth Avenue's most luxurious homes will be razed to make way for a \$2,500,000 apartment house, as a result of the sale of the G. Ledyard Blair mansion at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street to Anthony Campagna. The price was \$700,000, or \$170 a square foot, said to be the largest on record for residence property of that size.

New York (P).—Through installment selling, the year 1925 borrowed \$5,000,000 worth of business from 1926, George W. Norris, governor of the Philadelphia reserve bank, told members of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association at their annual convention. W. M. G. Howe of Wichita, Kan., who was re-elected president of the organization, said the outlook in the dry goods business is better than for many years.

Torquay, Eng. (P).—A tax on visitors to this famous resort in the heart of the English Riviera is being advocated. It is pointed out that an impost of a shilling a week on each visitor would bring in a considerable amount in revenue during the course of the year and thus lower the taxes of the townspeople.

Washington (P).—The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., in an answer filed with the Federal Trade Commission to a complaint charging it with unfair methods of competition denied the allegations and declared it was not attempting to restrain competition or monopolize the manufacture and sale of cash registers.

Washington (P).—John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio, has advised the House to give no quarter to those who seek to break down prohibition. "This law has achieved its purpose in greater degree than its advocates would have dared to believe," he said.

Tokyo (P).—The national census disclosed that there are 17 Imperial families in Japan with a total of 65 members. Of these 34 are princes and 31 princesses. These figures do not include four members of the royal family who were abroad. The number of Court servants in the three Imperial palaces in Tokyo was placed at 1929. These include 880 men and 1049 women.

Oswego, N. Y. (P).—Thirty-five tons of anthracite stored in the basement of the City Hall for heating the building was ordered turned over to the charities department for distribution in basket lots among needy families in the city by Mayor Conway. The Mayor ordered also that bituminous coal or some other substitute for anthracite be used hereafter for heating the city buildings.

Prague (P).—Czechoslovakia's new Parliament has 12 women members—eight in the House of Deputies, and four in the Senate—out of a total membership of 450 in the two houses. The comparatively small proportion of women was rather a surprise, in view of the fact that well over half the 7,000,000 voters are women, and that much encouragement is given women to participate in public affairs. The office of President of the Republic may even be held by a woman.

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Making Cities Beautiful Discussed by Engineers

John Nolen of Cambridge Treats City Planning as Synthetic Art in American Society Speech

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Civil engineers from all sections of the country to the number of 100 or more at a three-day session of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Society's headquarters, No. 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, heard discussions touching on many phases of the physical betterment of town and country.

The conference was subdivided into various group meetings, under the headings of structural, highway, city planning, sanitary engineering, power, waterways and construction divisions. The speakers were college professors and consulting engineers associated with municipal governments or construction companies.

George S. Davidson, president of the Gulf Refining Company, of Pittsburgh, was elected president of the society to succeed Robert Ridgway, at the opening session. Following the election the ceremonies of conferring honorary membership were held. Those who received this distinction were William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer, New York, and Arthur N. Talbot, professor of municipal and sanitary engineering and in charge of theoretical and applied mechanics at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

A plea for a greater sympathy between the professions that are usually called upon to develop a community and the ideal of a well-planned town or city was made by John Nolen, president of the National Conference on City Planning, of Cambridge, Mass. He declared, in effect, that the responsibility for making more beautiful cities is a joint one.

A Broad, Synthetic Art

Mr. Nolen said in part as follows: "Town planning is a comprehensive, inclusive, synthetic art. Its success depends upon having a broad view with a keen sense of proportion, of fitness and of social values. It is the keynote of the town planning movement."

"Town planning is broad from the point of view of the territory included in its scheme. It embraces wide areas. Dealing only with the parts of a town or with local sections or neighborhoods it cannot work successfully. More and more with the widening of modern life, it is becoming regional in character. If well done, town planning design takes its cue from this broad regional viewpoint in which there is a skillful arrangement of each part of a wide territory, assigning it to its most appropriate use and development."

"Then town planning is comprehensive in embracing all of the physical elements of a community. It includes thoroughfares, railroads, parks and playgrounds, schools, public and semi-public buildings, street structures and their arrangement."

Planning for Future

"Town planning is broad planning from the viewpoint of time. It is historical. It looks forward, it looks backward. To plan for today and today alone, to plan for today without regard to yesterday, is not town planning in its full sense."

"Broad also is the viewpoint of town planning in that it embraces all sides of man's life—animal, social, intellectual, and spiritual. The most commonplace needs of man, food, shelter, and a place to work must be considered before anything else. But man is not only to live, but to live well, with increasing freedom and happiness. That means planning a town and an environment not only for labor but for leisure. And leisure at its best is not idleness, but a different and a higher form of occupation, the facilities for which must be provided largely by the public."

"Another characteristic of the broad nature of town planning is illustrated in its economic, legal and administrative aspects. Town planning cannot proceed a step without counting the cost. The final consummation is paying the bills."

How to Spend Money

"A town has only a choice usually of the form of its expenditures. If it does not provide these essential features for town life, the people must pay an equal or greater sum in other and less satisfactory ways. An examination of such subjects as traffic regulation, recreation, education, housing, showing comparative conditions and comparative costs in various towns would confirm this statement."

"Then, town planning has its legal side and administrative machinery. It involves an understanding of the rights of property compared with the rights of persons; the rights of single individuals compared with the rights of the group. Furthermore, there is the administrative machinery for carrying out the town plan. How to get the thing done is the vital issue."

Each Has Advantages

"There is little to be gained by attempting to determine whether the engineer, the architect, or the landscape architect is better fitted for the work of town planning. Each has his own peculiar advantages and limitations. In this country, the landscape architect has taken a prominent part in town planning for two reasons: First, the profession has had the good fortune for several generations of having a leading firm of gifted men, with high ideals of professional work and public service and a developed social sense, who in turn have trained many younger men."

"A second reason for the high place occupied by the landscape architect in town planning is the fact that the most complete course of specialized training in town planning offered by an American university is most closely related to the advanced technical courses and research work in landscape architecture. These courses

of instruction, however, are equally open to engineers and architects, and have been taken by many men already well trained in these professions."

"Town planning finally simmers down very largely to the relation between design and construction, and the methods by which design can be translated successfully into construction, keeping always in view the element of cost and the legal authority with which to proceed."

There must be wider training in design of those who have to do primarily with construction, and a larger experience in construction of those who have to do primarily with design. The town plan itself must show an orderly distribution of all its parts, with a nice regard for the practical requirements of each part, and its esthetic potentialities. And there must be foresight and vision in the life involved in the social and civic life of the community in the execution of the plan."

CALLS AMERICAN ISOLATION MYTH

George W. Coleman Cites Nation's Position of World Leadership

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—America today is in a position of world leadership and is thinking of American isolation from international affairs has passed, declared George W. Coleman, president of Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills, Mass., head of the Open Forum National Council and for years a publisher and editor, in addressing the City Club of Chicago. "Regardless of our beliefs as to whether we should join the World Court, we must admit that we have been set down in the midst of world affairs, and by the logic of events, are put in a place of financial, economic and virile leadership, whether we will or not," he asserted.

Resources constantly being added to this nation, due to that sweeping social change brought about by 110,000,000 people through the Eighteenth Amendment, will continue to keep us in world leadership in economic and moral affairs."

Cites Prohibition

"Great Britain is keenly watching the experience of prohibition in the United States, and is intensely interested in economic results. She begins to realize that she may have to follow our example, whether she wants to or not."

"Then we have the woman suffrage amendment, the outcome of which no man is wise enough to foretell. Significance of woman's vote for sometime to come will not be seen in effect of government in national, state or city politics, but rather in the effect it is producing on herself."

"But when a great clear-cut moral issue is thrown into the political arena, it is not women in government who will be felt throughout the world. Such situations come only a few times in a generation, though, but when the voice of the woman in government is heard, concerning some great moral issue, it will attract attention of the entire world."

Mr. Coleman spoke of freedom of thought that is characterizing activities of the modern woman as a result of suffrage. Then he launched into a discussion of the changing order of things in the business and industrial world.

New Business Ideals

"Tremendous fundamental changes are taking place in the realm of business where, scientifically, men are thinking through their problems and there the test of success in business and industry is not when they have acquired a fortune in money, but whether they have been of service to those who work with them and whether they have otherwise contributed to progress," continued Mr. Coleman.

"Is your business sound? Is it of benefit and a blessing to everybody connected with it—owners, managers, executives, other employees, customers and to the locality in which it is situated?" are some of the questions asked of the business man of the new era on the threshold of which we are now standing.

"The spirit of democracy in industry and business is essential if it is to be successfully continued in government. The spirit is here, too. For the first time, perhaps, a young man in America may now select business on industry, for his career when he has an intense zeal to serve humanity and by his very service in practicing highest business ethics he will be a better citizen."

SPEAKER ADVOCATES CAPITAL CONSCRIPTION

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Universal conscription of labor and capital, along with military manpower, and industrial mobilization for war, were endorsed in an address here by

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fore the Falls Cities Chapter of the United States Quartermasters' Association, by Theodore Ahrens of Louisville, president of a large manufacturing company.

"It is decidedly unfair to pay the soldier only \$1 per day and to give the worker at home, far from the scene of danger, wages upwards of \$8 and \$10 a day," said Mr. Ahrens. He outlined the National Defense Act and indorsed its preparedness program.

Condemning profiteering by either labor or capital in time of national stress, Mr. Ahrens defended the record of many manufacturers, and declared that all who engaged in war-time production did not profit to an unfair extent.

MINING IS RESUMED IN SISKIYOU COUNTY

Properties Change Hands and Business Progresses

ASHLAND, Ore., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—That mining operations in Siskiyou County, California, will be resumed on a much larger scale than for several years past, is evident by the recent purchases and beginning of operations on two of the largest mining properties in the county.

The Porphyry Dike mine has been purchased by George H. Marshall, president of the Globe Mining Company of Los Angeles, and will be worked in conjunction with Wolverine mine. The mill has arrived and is being put into place in order to start work on the mine as soon as possible.

The Keifer Bar which has been known as one of the richest bars on the Klamath has recently changed hands and is being worked at the present time.

The Eagle copper mine in this vicinity is said to be capable of providing 25,000 tons of copper concentrates per year. The Gray Eagle is supposed to be owned by the Guggenheim interest in New York City.

MACKENZIE RIVER SHIPS TO BE DRIVEN BY OIL

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements have been made by the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Company to transform the big river steamer, Distributor, of their Mackenzie river fleet, from a wood burner to an oil-fueled ship. A distillery is being established at the Imperial Oil Company wells at Fort Norman to refine the crude oil, so that it may be utilized in the engines of the Distributor. Storage tanks, which will hold a supply of oil sufficient to carry the big steamer to the Arctic and return without re-filling, are being installed on board.

In the past the engines have been fueled with wood, which entailed a great deal of labor by the Slave and Mackenzie wood-choppers in securing a supply of fuel sufficient for the steamer. Also, the necessity for the steamer stopping at all the wooded points along the river banks in order to take on fuel, has meant a considerable loss in time. With the installation of the oil burning engines, the transportation company expects that the running time will be reduced from five days on each round trip. As the navigation season in the north is a very short one, and the amount of freight to be carried to and from the northern posts is steadily increasing in volume, this saving in time will be a very big step forward in solving the northern transportation problem.

PANAMA CANAL AIDS CANNING BUSINESS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—That the Panama Canal route has added greatly to the growth of the canning business of British Columbia by linking the western mills to the eastern consumer and vice versa is a statement made by the management of the Dominion Canners Company which now operates nine plants in western Canada.

Capacity production of canned goods from these plants is aimed at for next season and it is proposed to take advantage of the greatly increased buying power, especially in the prairie provinces. It is asserted that the value of the crops has increased the buying power per capita by \$30, for the entire population west of Winnipeg.

"TRADE-EMPIRE" POLICY IS EXTOLLED

KELOWNA, B. C., Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Addressing the Kelowna Board of Trade, F. B. Coslett, fruit commissioner for Canada at the Wembley Empire Exhibition, expressed the firm conviction that all of Canada, and particularly British Columbia, will find huge trade increases through the "Trade in Empire" policy which is catching the imagination of the people of Great Britain.

Mr. Coslett made special reference to the exhibits of fruit, mineral and lumber products at Wembley and to the fact that the British Government had recently ruled that in all ships to be constructed in the future British Columbia Douglas fir will be specified for use in the decks.

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BOTH TINY AND NATIONAL PARKS VITAL TO AMERICAN RECREATION

Small Open-Air Spaces in Crowded Cities and Forest Tracts Deemed Equally Valuable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Whether enormous tracts of land distinguished by scenic beauty, or small open air spaces in the thickly populated areas of industrial centers will most conduce to President Coolidge's conception of "a land of wholesome enjoyment and perennial gladness," is a question about which members of the National Recreation Conference, meeting here, differed at first.

After talking it over, however, they have come to an agreement—that both are important. The Government's great national parks are a heritage for the entire people, whether or not they serve thousands instead of millions at the present time. The small parks, the recreation grounds of easy access to the many, on the other hand, have an immediate value that can hardly be over-estimated.

In any case the delegates believe that the need is urgent for taking over land which may be of use to the people and Chaucer J. Hamlin, the chairman, called on delegates to express their views in regard to a plan asking the Governors of the several states to appoint committees representing forestry, recreation, and education to look into the subject of obtaining gifts or making purchases of land suitable for public uses. Most of the delegates were willing to do this, some of them saying that such steps had already been taken, notably in Michigan and in Pennsylvania.

Stephen T. Mather, director of the national park service, addressing the conference, said that through their representatives the states could help the Federal Government in many instances. Some of these federal lands are reserved. Others are lighthouse areas controlled by the Department of Commerce.

The various federal reservations are slipping away from the Government, Mr. Mather said, and it behooves those who desire to take advantage of them for public use to act quickly. He referred to a bill now being pushed through the Senate whereby the Federal Government may sell its reservations, "a wholesale bill, cleaning up large areas to the highest bidder."

Mr. Mather said that he and others interested were going to do what they could to stop this bill, and he advised the delegates from the various states to act quickly in getting possession of virgin forests and tracts bought during the recent war. The conference could do a great work, he said, in getting gifts of land. A survey of federal lands has been made by an agent of the Forestry Service.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, said in part: "I believe that the vast area of open country within the territory of the United States should be utilized to the utmost for the development of recreational resources."

"I believe that the responsibility for providing all of these rests with every American, with every American state and with the nation as a whole. As outdoor recreation is the enjoyment of free fresh air, pure atmosphere, bright sunlight, and natural beauty, unconsciously develops love of freedom, cultivates purity and awakens appreciation of the beauties of living according to natural laws. It teaches that the universe is the fulfillment and strict adherence to the principles of a plan. Obedience to authority is required of every man in every station of human life."

Bird Life Havens

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JAMES T. SHOTWELL: "Judging by its achievement in the first six years of its existence, the League of Nations stands without rival on the part of any other political creation in the history of the world."

SALMON O. LEVINSON: "Being the crime of all wars should be made a crime under the law of nations."

ALEXANDER P. MOORE: "Had King Alfonso been born in America and started in business here, Judge Gary, J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew W. Mellon would have had a rival in the business and financial world."

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD: "It is not necessary to use the red flag of anarchism under which to distribute the wealth of the Nation."

THOMAS TAGGART: "The primary system should be abolished entirely."

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velopment of a relatively small amount of hydroelectric power.

Dr. Edward W. Nelson, chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, followed with a statement, based upon intimate personal observations, supplemented by scores of competent reports, which seem to show conclusively a progressive drying up of the formerly extensive marshes and marshy lakes in California, eastern Oregon, from natural causes, and by artificial means.

Similar conditions are beginning in the middle west. All this has not made for the increase of the national wealth of wild food, of which two species of swans, 13 species of geese, 38 species of ducks, formerly contributed to man's economic well-being.

Among many notable instances he cited Devil's Lake, N. D., as now 15 feet lower than normal. Stump Lake, formerly connected with Devil's Lake, is now 12 miles distant.

The drying up appears to be due to lack of sufficient rain. As a general statement it is estimated closely that 50 per cent of the entire territory available for feeding and nesting wild fowl has thus been destroyed in the last five years.

FINDS MANY BENEFITS UNDER PROHIBITION

Senator Robinson Says Dry Law Will Be Enforced

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 20 (Special)

"Sobriety never injured a nation—drunkenness has destroyed more than one. America is safer sober than drunk," declared Arthur R. Robinson (R.), United States Senator from Indiana at a law enforcement mass meeting here.

"The Eighteenth Amendment is here. It must be obeyed and it will be enforced," he said. "And you, as law abiding citizens, will see that it is enforced. The American saloon is gone, never to return, and who happy are the mothers of the land. Drunkards have become sober and industrious citizens."

"Notwithstanding the carpers and critics, we are living in a better day. Real estate values are higher than ever before in all our cities; labor is better paid and in greater demand; saloons have been replaced by legitimate business enterprises; intoxicated men and women are not seen on the streets—everywhere are to be seen the beneficial results of prohibition."

"But an apologist for the liquor traffic will say that there are bootleggers and rumrunners today. That is true, but there are also thieves, notwithstanding the fact that theft has been forbidden since the dawn of civilization."

"The laws must be enforced; not some laws, but all the laws. The Constitution must and will be upheld. The people must rule, and a small minority cannot impose its will on the great majority."

LOUISVILLE PLANS NEW BRIDGE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The General Assembly is to be asked to authorize submission of a \$5,000,000 bond issue to the voters of Louisville, authorizing the construction of a new vehicular bridge across the Ohio River here, from the downtown section to Jeffersonville, Ind., or to a point midway between New Albany and Jeffersonville. The bridge would be completed in the low water mark on the Indiana shore with these funds and Indiana would be asked to complete the approach on that side of the river.

Senate Bargaining

"Of course, under the existing Senate rules and practices, this power rests not in the Senate as a whole, but in every individual Senator. And, of course, also, the Senate."

Schiffman & Co.

LIBRARIANS' PAY
CALLED MEAGEROut of Proportion to Service and Ability, Says
Fred Telford

That the librarians are a highly selected group whose compensation is inadequate in comparison with their qualifications and service was declared today by Fred Telford, Chief of the Staff of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, Washington, D. C., at the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Librarians' Association of Boston at the State House.

Mr. Telford, in whose charge a study of the classification of library personnel was made by the American Library Association, Mr. Telford explained that with the exception of the engineering profession, which showed a slightly higher rating than the library group, no profession tested ranked as high in attainment as librarians. He said that in some small communities, where the librarian was paid only \$600 to \$800, that it necessarily was the case that the women holding these positions had outside income.

Still in Kindergarten Class
Regarding personnel work, Mr. Telford found that the library profession is still in the kindergarten stage, has made little progress, and its service classifications are on a personal instead of a standardized basis. Of the 6000 positions studied in 145 libraries, it was found that there were 225 distinct classes of work which required distinct qualifications, although in a few libraries were all these positions found. In working out a standardized rate, however, for librarians' salaries, the committee made use of only four key rates.

At a round table discussion on fitting oneself for library work, Miss E. Kathleen Jones of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, reviewed the experience of the commission for the last five years. She pointed out that library salaries had materially advanced during this time. Five years ago, she said, there were in Massachusetts only two women head librarians who received as much as \$2000, while now there are as many as 10. Few country libraries were offering the fair salary that is being paid today, she said.

Personality, First Requisite
Personality, Miss Jones stated, is the first requisite demanded by those seeking library workers. Also education and background are considered essential. Miss Jones advised librarians, whose work requires that they should be "giving out" the time, to follow the example so prevalent among teachers of taking summer courses. Such subjects as history, literature, and economics are useful, she said.

The summer course at Lynn for training library apprentices was described by Miss Joyce Bisbee, librarian of the Lynn Public Library.

How the University of New Hampshire is co-operating in the training of library workers was told by William P. Lewis, librarian of the University of New Hampshire. Questionnaires were sent to libraries all over the state to find out if there were sufficient demand for such summer courses in library work at the University. As a considerable interest was shown in reference work, a course in this phase of library activity will be given at the University of New Hampshire this summer.

The results of a survey made in Stroudsburg, Pa., to determine how people in that town spend their leisure hours were described by W. Philip Shatts, of the Adult Education Association of New York, who illustrated his talk by graphs. The expense of this study was met by the town.

ICE CREAM MAKERS
PRAISE BUDGET PLAN

Members of the New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers closed their two-day convention at a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, spoke as Governor Fuller's representative, while Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, appeared for Mayor Nichols.

Mr. Howard told the ice cream makers that the State is saving large sums of money now through strict operation of its budget system. Paul Harmon of Portland, Me., was elected president. William H. Hastings was the toastmaster at the dinner. Walter H. Snow of Somerville was made treasurer.

LONGFELLOW POEM
HOUSE TO BE TAKEN

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22 (AP)—Fifteen of the 21 members of the city council are in favor of taking for a new high school property including the house where the poet Longfellow is said to have received his inspiration to write "The Old Clock on the Stairs." The city councilmen expressed their opinions at a private session with the high school building commission yesterday.

If they do not change their attitude the councilmen will vote to take the property by eminent domain and abolish the building, reserving the stairway to be exhibited in a new high school. The order on the proposed taking of land will come up formally before the city government soon.

PROVIDENCE SCOUTS
DOUBLE IN NUMBER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22—In five years the membership in the Boy Scouts in the Greater Providence area has doubled, according to the report of J. Harold Williams, Scout executive, at the annual meeting yesterday of the Greater Providence Council. Nine new troops were organized last year, and the total membership on Dec. 31 was 4002.

These officers were elected: President, William B. MacColl; vice-president, Fred W. Mayall; treasurer, Edward S. Moulton; secretary, J. Harold Williams; Scout commissioner, P. C. Pearce Drummond.

CASE AGAINST CITY
OFFICIALS GOES OVERContinuance Granted in Suit
for Return of \$2500

When the bill in equity brought by George H. McCaffrey and other taxpayers to compel the city auditor, Rupert S. Carven, and the city treasurer, John J. Curley, to return to the treasury of the City of Boston the sum of \$2500 found by the court to have been illegally appropriated by the city council of Boston and expended by a committee which visited western cities to investigate the advisability of establishing on Parker Hill a hospital, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Samuel Silverman informed Judge Crosby that Corporation Counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, was no longer in office, and asked that the case might be continued for one week to enable Mr. Carven and Mr. Curley to procure counsel.

William J. Drew, counsel for the petitioners, said that he had no objection to a reasonable continuance of the case, but thought that there should not be further delay after Friday next. Mr. Drew said it seemed to be an anomalous situation that the corporation should appear in opposition to the return to the city treasury money which the full bench of the Supreme Court had decided that the city had not the right to expend.

PROVIDENCE ARRESTS
FOR DRINKING DECREASE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22 (Special)—Pursuing a policy of repeatedly raiding suspected places, in lieu of a law to curb liquor selling with jail sentences, the Providence police have practically driven the saloon out of business, says William F. O'Neil, superintendent of the department. In his annual report, arrests fell from 13,966 in 1924 to 12,270 in 1925. Arrests for drunkenness in the same years dropped from 4826 to 4192.

The report of the amusement inspector, accompanying that of the superintendent, states that theater managers generally in 17 houses here are insisting on clean, wholesome pictures, and demand that films sent by distributors have the approval of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

THEATERS

John Drinkwater

John Drinkwater, who, contrary to an editorial in yesterday's New York Times, is not in London "lecturing America," read half a dozen or more of his poems at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon under the auspices of Miss Hersey's School Association. He spoke also of the subject "Literature and the Drama." After an outline of the relation of actor and playwright in England from the days of the guild productions he described the development of the Birmingham Repertory Theater. Mr. Drinkwater took part in the first amateur production at Sir Barry Jackson's house, devoted day and night to the Pilgrim Players and in reward at last found himself the dramatist who wrote "Abraham Lincoln." In concluding the lecture Mr. Drinkwater championed the Little Theater from Pasadena to Boston as the Repertory of America and hailed the genius of England as a genius for the drama of the spoken word.

Mother and Her Two Sons
Are All Attending CollegeHolyoke Woman Is a Freshman at Mount Holyoke,
While Her Boys Are Taking Courses at the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—A mother and two sons, all attending college at the same time—this is the unique situation represented by Mrs. Francis Chapin Gold, a student at Mount Holyoke.



KENNETH GOLD

this year, whose two sons are students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mrs. Gold's entrance into Mount Holyoke fulfills an ambition, which she has kept for 25 years through all the cares of home and children.

Twenty-five years ago, when Mrs. Gold was a young girl in her teens, she planned to enter Mount Holyoke, but adverse circumstances intervened. Then she married, and as her sons grew up and began to prepare for college, the old ambition reawakened. When her younger son, Kenneth, entered the Holyoke High School, she entered with him, and began to review the subjects required for entrance to college. Last June she and her son graduated from the Holyoke High School together, both of them on the honor roll.

Through all her efforts to gain an education, Mrs. Gold has retained an exceptional degree of the characteristics of the home-loving woman, taking an active and enthusiastic interest in household and neighborhood affairs and in the simple char-

Iceland Was Skating School
for These Boston ProfessionalsMr. and Mrs. Muller, Teachers at the Arena, Found
That Best Place to Learn Their Lesson Was Where
It Was Native—Call It Most Fascinating Sport

Nine years ago Mr. and Mrs. George Muller, now among the leaders in the arrangement of Boston's brilliant skating pageants and carnivals, and engaged in teaching and in exhibition skating at the Boston Arena, went to Iceland, where they became interested in studying the technique of skating with a view to becoming professionals. Neither could skate. But they found that everyone in Iceland skated, and presently they, too, began to reach toward proficiency in it. They did not then expect that a decade would see them not only exceptionally proficient, but combining successfully teaching and exhibition.

"No one," said Mrs. Muller today, in discussing some phases of her skating career, "who once finds the peculiar fascination which, of all sports, skating holds, can ever again be satisfied not to skate. At first I skated only to be in things. I was very clumsy. It became a point of pride with me to learn. Skates seemed to me to be bewitched. But I could not give up.

"It is well for people to remember that the professional skater was once clumsy and stumbled around like a child, and to take heart for the results they may enjoy by persistent practice.

"I wish more people knew the pure joy of skating. I think perhaps it is because fewer people are familiar with it that skating is as a sport than say are familiar with dancing as a diversion. To be sure learning to skate summons the adventurous taste. It is more difficult to learn because of the element of balance and the air of mystery that always invests ice for most people. But skating keeps you out of doors. And if it is not a winter for natural ice out of doors I think we must be grateful for the great indoor ponds and the chemical genius of making ice.

"Of course, it is the acrobatic skating which takes the public eye, but the fancy figure skating, the leaps, the variations of the figure eight, the change of edge, backward, forward, one foot, three, the loops and pirouettes and all the figures which come in proper sequence to the student who has mastered the technique of skating, are types of skating best suited to a general public interest. We have men, business men they must be, of some, and absorbed manner, who come in for an hour in the morning and skate silently about with nothing but little lines about the eyes, to tell what a good time they are having. They practice their figures, occasionally ask a question to us, then watch us doing our own figures and we see them away in a quiet corner experimenting. That is good. It is good for people in a world which is busy and complex, to have some sport like this with which to relax. Skimming over the ice for an hour each day, even if it is only mock ice, is wonderful for the viewpoint. It refreshes you. Perhaps it is something in the speed, the whirr of air against your face. It blows you out. "We skate about eight hours a day, but of course that is pretentious, it

is not easy to combine exhibition skating and teaching, for, two demand separate techniques, but one does what one must do, and after all what could be nicer than skating eight or ten hours a day? It keeps the knees flexible and in skating it is the spring in the knee which is the source of all grace."



LEAH CROZER MULLER

Mayor Nichols
Joins New 'Club'Is First Member of Organization
Which Will Disband
on February 4

Mayor Nichols has been initiated in a new organization. It is an exclusive new club, the first member of which is the Mayor. It is known as the "505 Membership Club" of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Existence of the organization is to be of short duration, however, for it was formed yesterday and is scheduled to disband on Feb. 4, at the next assembly luncheon of the chamber.

The "505 Club" is to be built up to a membership of 505 among the members of the chamber, each of the 505 being pledged to bring in a new member of the chamber by Feb. 4, thus making a short but decisive membership drive during a two-week period. Mayor Nichols assured the chamber that he would do his part, but could not promise to recruit the member from his official family at City Hall.

Just what significance the figure 505 has, in this case, will be explained at the next assembly luncheon, Feb. 4, when the results of the drive will be made known. Samuel Insull, of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, will be the speaker.

UNIFORM GRADING LAW
FOR APPLES IS SOUGHT

Appointment of committees, one for each state, to sponsor the necessary legislation in obtaining enactment of a uniform grading and packing law for apples, as adopted by the agricultural conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, will be followed by urgent steps to obtain the desired legislation in each state as early as possible.

The committee in each state will be sponsored by the following organizations: Maine Fruit Growers Exchange, New Hampshire Horticultural Society, Vermont State Horticultural Society, Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, Rhode Island Fruit Growers Association, Connecticut Pomological Society. Officers of these associations are to call meetings in their own states of all interested parties and have the necessary legislation drafted in their legislatures, informing all interested parties in their states as to hearings and the progress of the bill.

PENSION PETITION
BEFORE JUDGE CROSBY

The petition of Joseph La Fontaine of Brockton for a writ of mandamus to compel Attorney-General Jay R. Benton to certify to the Secretary of the Commonwealth two petitions of Mr. La Fontaine for a referendum on non-contributory age pensions, came before Judge Crosby of the Supreme Court today.

It was conceded that the questions involved should be determined by the full bench of the Supreme Court, and Judge Crosby was asked to reserve the case for the full court. Judge Crosby said that he was in doubt as to whether he should do so on a reservation or a report. After consideration he said he might make a ruling and then report the case, or he might decide to reserve it.

PROVIDES PARKING SPACE

Shreve, Crump & Low Company, Tremont Street jeweler, have leased the property at 324-334 Boylston Street, corner of Arlington and Providence streets. The new location will afford better parking facilities for customers, who come in automobiles.

CAMPAIGN OPENED
BY BOSTON Y. M. C. A.Teams Vie in Getting \$140-
\$25 to Complete 1926 Budget

With a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Y. M. C. A. formally opened its annual canvass for funds with which to complete its budget for 1926. The association requires a budget in 1926 of \$1,148,225. All but \$140,525 of this amount will be provided through fees paid in by members so that the latter sum, or only about 12 per cent of the total sum named, is asked in the financial canvass, which will be conducted by about 400 volunteers, who include



Photo by Marcus

Under General Welfare
Mr. Jacobstein has been at work on his coal labor act for many weeks. His congressional district in central New York has 70,000 the anthracite shortage as severely as any region in the country, and Mr. Jacobstein has been impelled to evolve his plan mainly because of that fact. He confesses that he is in some doubt as to whether coal, not being a public utility—at least in the legal sense that railroads are recognized to be—can be as easily dealt with by Congress. Meantime, he is constrained to believe that Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, clothing Congress with power to "provide for the common defense and general welfare" of the Republic might be interpreted as giving the House and Senate such jurisdiction as they possess over anthracite.

"There can be no question," said Mr. Jacobstein to this writer, "that coal of all kinds is essential, and vitally essential, to the general welfare. I concede that a nice point arises in the case of anthracite, because of its existence in only one state of the Union, and that Pennsylvania might therefore argue that anthracite is an interstate matter rather than an interstate commodity, not subject to national regulation. But bituminous is indisputably an article of interstate commerce, while anthracite, though produced only locally, is a national necessity of life."

"Practically all authorities are agreed that shelter, food and transportation are legitimate subjects of federal legislation. Shelter, which means housing, implies proper shelter. Proper shelter, in winter, means heat. I am persuaded that public opinion will welcome with open arms government aid in enabling the warring factors in the coal industry to get together under conditions promising lasting peace."

New Attitude Manifest
"I am no less certain that coal operators and coal miners, like capital and labor in other industries, undoubtedly, are ready to consider permanent peace plans. That is the new attitude in the employing and in the working world. There is also a manifest tendency in that world to bring about complete self-government in industry, as Mr. Kitchener has just termed it. That means a democratization of the relations between master and men, whereby they'll iron out their own differences without running periodical Congress or the White House for help in an emergency."

Mr. Jacobstein doesn't think he will

STATE DEPARTMENTS
IN ECONOMY CONTEST
FOR GOVERNOR'S CUP

Maine Executive Seeks to Effect a Saving on Telephone
Tolls and Office Supplies

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 22 (AP)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has placed on exhibition at the State House a silver cup which he will present to the state department which effects the greatest saving in telephone tolls, office supplies, etc., during the six months' period ending June 30, 1926. The cup is of hammered silver with gold lining and is of very attractive design. On its ebony base it stands 14 inches high and is eight inches wide at the top of the handles. As the basis of computation to determine which department has made the biggest saving during the present six months' period, the average expenditures of the several departments for the four preceding six months' periods will be considered.

VERMONT WOMAN IN
U. S. SENATE OFFICE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—It is said that the only woman who has ever been employed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate of the United States is Miss Mary Simpson, of Craftsboro, Vt., a student at Mount Holyoke in the class of 1912, who, on the recommendation of Senator Dale has just been appointed as clerk.

Miss Simpson is at present a member of the Vermont Legislature, representing the Craftsboro district. Since the Legislature is not in session this year, she can at once enter on her duties in Washington. Previous to entering politics, Miss Simpson was, for several years, a teacher in the schools of Vermont.

MEETING ON CHARITIES

The Rev. Charles P. Hill, superintendent of Associated Charities in Pawtucket, R. I., will be the speaker Monday, Jan. 25, at the weekly ministers' meeting held at the Universalist Headquarters, 176 Newbury Street, Boston, and attended by ministers of the Universalist denomination in and around Boston. Mr. Hill, who is also the pastor of the Universalist Church at Valley Falls, R. I., has chosen as his subject: "Good Sense in Philanthropy."

COAL INDUSTRY PEACE SOUGHT
ON RAILROAD LABOR ACT LINESMeyer Jacobstein Preparing Bill for Introduction in Congress—Issue May Hinge on Whether Coal Is Public
Utility Under Interstate Commerce Commission Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Lasting peace in the coal industry, such as is believed to have been provided for in the plan for preserving peace in the transportation of coal, is being sought in legislation about to be introduced in Congress. A bill to that end will shortly be offered by Meyer Jacobstein (D.), Representative of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Jacobstein is one of the country's fundamental points—(1) mutual compulsion between operators and men to make and maintain agreements; (2) the right to hold conferences; (3) free representation, without interference, influence or coercion by one party against the designated representatives of the other. This provides for the collective bargaining policy; (4) clear definition of the grievances that from time to time shall be the subject of conference; (5) mediation by an "adjustment board"; (6) arbitration, in case mediation fails, by neutral agencies; (7) final adjudication, in case of failure of internal peace measures, by an emergency board to be appointed by the President of the United States.

"Those seven points" originated, I understand," said Mr. Jacobstein, "with the railroad men, and were almost instantly accepted by the railroad executives. There are any number of reasons why coal operators and coal miners should not adopt them."

RANGERS TO EXPLORE
ALBERTA NORTHWEST

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Several members of the forest ranger service will leave Peace River as soon as the first real freeze-up makes travel possible over the lakes and rivers, on an exploration tour into the unknown section in the far northwest of Alberta, for the purpose of finding the extent of the timber areas in that territory and also to obtain an approximate cruising estimate of the spruce.

Col. R. H. Palmer, chief of the forest service in Alberta, in speaking of the intended trip, said that very little was known of this part of Alberta except such news as filters through by "moose and telegraph." He said that while the timber is so remote it will undoubtedly be a very long time before it is milled, yet the timber should be protected as the fish, fur, game and water depend on the woods, and when the timber disappears, they go also.

BOSTON PARKING
TAX OPPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

the association and said that he thought that the present proposition would bring inter-garage ticket into being very soon now.

Mayor Nichols first mentioned the plan advanced by his committee on new sources of revenue on Wednesday evening after he had met with his ways and means committee. Then, yesterday he held a conference in the Chamber of Commerce regarding it after the dinner which he had addressed on municipal economy.

The Mayor has made it plain that the proposition is to impose a yearly tax on the use of from \$5 to \$10 on such automobiles as are parked in Charles Street, Dorchester Avenue, Arlington Street and other stipulated areas for several hours at a time, some for practically all the business day. He has said positively that there is no intent to levy a tribute on cars stopping for brief periods of time in the city streets and for cars which rarely avail themselves of the free parking privilege.

CANADIAN CATHEDRAL PLANNED
VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Members of the Church of England here are about to commence construction of a new cathedral which is expected to take several generations to complete and, when finished, to take its place among the leading architectural beauties of the world. The corner stone of the structure will be laid next fall by the Lord Bishop of London and it is hoped that the building of the nave will continue from then on without interruption. The building will be of purest Gothic design.

CIRCULATION MEN MEET

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 22—Thomas F. Farrelly, circulation manager of the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin, was elected president of the New England Association of Circulation Managers, at the annual convention held at Fall River, yesterday. Other officers were chosen as follows: Vice-president, James E. Hennessey, Fall River Herald; secretary and treasurer, Louis M. Hammond, Boston Transcript; member of the board of directors, Edward Byron, Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me.

Exhibit of Art in Industry
Arranged at Boston MuseumChamber of Commerce Displays Objects Selected From
International Exposition at Paris, Including
Decorative Wares, Furniture, and Books

An exhibit sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its new program of fostering art in industry is now being shown at the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a selected collection of objects from the International Exposition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art held at Paris last summer, and which, under the direction of the American Association of Museums, is being exhibited in a number of American cities.

This collection of the work of artist-craftsmen—furniture, rugs, brocades, decorative glass, pottery, silverware, and books—represents the modern movement of art in industry. The interesting thing about the exhibit is that it is strictly new and original work. "It doesn't hark back and revive any previous school or period," said Francis C. Richardson, director of the American Association of Museums, and in whose charge the exhibit was brought over from Paris.

In fact one of the requirements of objects displayed at the exposition was that they should embody new expressions and not reflect too strongly the tendencies of any previous style. The idea is that they should respect the old periods and retain their spirit, but not reproduce them.

A Colorful Collection
Colorful the word that best applies to the exhibit. There is strong color in the conventionalized designs on rugs and brocades. Vivid-hued glass vases decorated with enamel, and translucent jade-like effects in variegated bowls and vases indicate the remarkable development that has taken place in the making of decorative glass. In fact, according to Professor Richardson, there has been in France during the last 30 years a veritable Renaissance in the art which flourished in Central Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Glass bottles and vases showing air bubbles are among the novel effects that have been achieved.

Furniture, too, is often relieved of its somber aspect by the use of rare woods, and inlays and encrustations of ivory. So great is the vogue for color that the silversmiths are introducing into silverware various colorful stones. Examples of this on display are a five-piece silver tea service with handles of green galathea, a silver mustard pot decorated in coral and ivory, a silver bowl in lapis, and a silver hot milk jug with ivory handles. One of the most impressive examples of the new art in industry are panels of decorative hardware for doors and windows.

Through courses given by the Retail Trade Board the chamber is also educating distributors as to the value of artistic products. The chamber is instructed in methods of selling things through their artistic appeal. The campaign, too, extends to executives, who are educated along lines of selecting for sale artistic objects and are shown how the artistic side of the product will help in its sale.

Artistry in Packages
A coming event sponsored by the chamber, which will also promote the art in industry movement, is an assembly luncheon on March 2 at which Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art, will speak. On this occasion there will be a small exhibit, consisting mostly of package products which illustrate the use of art in industry, with accompanying statements as to how the artistic aspect of the article assisted in its sale.

The chamber, however, does not limit its interest in things artistic to industrial art. Its members are kept in touch with important artistic productions in the city. In accordance with this policy it is planned to have a series of Chamber of Commerce nights at the opera. The first of these is held on Jan. 25 at the Opera House.

A course—unrelated to the industrial side of art—on the treasures of the Art Museum and the Fenway Court is being given by the retail trade board, and is open to chamber members. This course, this study, which is conducted by Miss Margaret Wheeler of the staff of the Museum of Art, is to give an appreciation of artistry in design and color, and also to outline periods in the past history of art.

In the children's section are baby clothes of curious cut; very long skirts with set-in fronts stiff with the embroidery. The children's clothes make one sigh for the soft little morsels of humanity expected to be dignified and mind their manners in such official looking robes. The short, simple, flimsy little garments in which the baby of 1926 is free to kick and wriggle are refreshing in contrast.

Passing the infantile stage, fashions for little girls and little boys seem less impractical, but the gorges and puffs and elaborate decorations make one sympathize both with the small wearers and the particular mothers who tried to keep them clean.

Tomorrow and Monday attention will be centered on store exhibits. The next program is to be given on Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. in the assembly hall. It will be known as Handel and Haydn Day, and musical Boston, old and new, is to be a feature.

Old songs seldom heard in the rushing twentieth century were revived for the Jordan Marsh Diamond Jubilee celebration this afternoon in a candlelight concert by Constance and Henry Gideon. On a stage quaintly set as a colonial parlor and lighted to simulate the soft glow of candles that once were considered the most beautiful artificial illumination that could be thought of, the singers appeared in period costumes. Mr. Gideon as a correctly dressed gentleman of the 1840's; Mrs. Gideon first in a 19th century dress, and at the end in a costume of 1840, each corresponding with the group of songs being given. They were assisted by Marjorie Patterson in a group of eighteenth century airs on the violin. The song accompaniments were on the harpsichord.

The program began with a group of Elizabethan songs: "When I Break of Morning," written by Thomas Morley in 1598; "Now I Need Must Part," written by John Dowland in 1600, and "Sweet Nymph, Come to Thy Lover," by Thomas Morley. A group of British folk songs included "The Keys of Heaven," English; "All Through the Night," Welsh; "Hunt the Wren," Manx; "The Seeds of Love," English; "My Love She's a Lassie Yet," and "Leezie Lindsay," Scotch.

Songs of "yesterday in America" concluded the program. Among these revivals were "Long, Long Ago," by H. Bayly; "Listen to the Mocking Bird," by Susanah; "Old Susannah," and "Old Black Joe," by Stephen Foster; "Come All You Young Lovers," Ohio; "Cape Cod Chantey," Cape Cod; "The Old Maid's Song,"

and "The Sweetheart in the Army," from the Kentucky Mountains.

Given with artistry and appreciation of the times in which the music was composed, this program of music, springing from the lives and thoughts of the people themselves, proved to be one of the most pleasing of all the programs put on during the present jubilee.

Passing through various departments of the store many visitors were particularly interested today in the exhibition of lingerie of 25 and 50 years ago. Placed side by side with the delicate silken things of today they afforded a striking contrast. Calico dresses are on display. By their side are gingham, chambray and old silks, heavy of weave with a soft dull lustre peculiar to silks of 50 years ago.

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TOWER OF PEACE IS ERECTED AS AN INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL

Impressive Stone Memorial on Mount Rubidoux Erected to Signalize New Era Among People—Dr. Jordan Sees Better Understanding Among Nations

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Erected as a symbol of peace among the nations of the earth and as a tribute to Frank A. Miller of Riverside, the Peace Tower and Bridge newly completed here has been dedicated upon the rugged flank of Mount Rubidoux. Hundreds of men and women, interested in the cause of universal peace, and friends of Mr. Miller, participated in the ceremonies.

The tower, with its bridge spanning the winding roadway up which thousands of pilgrims annually ascend Rubidoux for the Easter Sunrise Services, is set upon a living rock and built of masonry hewn from the rock-ribbed mountain. Simple in design, almost severe in outline, the Peace Tower is of rare beauty.

Dedicatory addresses were given by David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, and by John Stephen McGroarty, California historian, writer and poet.

Locarno Attitude Cited

Dr. Jordan said in part: "In the political world the sun of peace is rising. Mutual understanding and conciliation are slowly taking the place of blind hatred and still blinder greed. Some few years ago I said here at Riverside that the outlook in Europe was bad, and that it would grow steadily worse. So it did. But after a while things took a turn for the better. The best evidence of the new order has been given at Locarno.

"We need not believe that diplomats and warriors are wiser and better than they were 12 years ago, but the people are wiser. Human nature changes little in 1000 years, but the point of view, yours and mine, may change over night. It is a hopeful sign that those in every nation who formerly were most eager to bring on war through their so-called patriotic zeal, are most anxious to disclaim it, now that it is termed 'war guilt'.

"It is one of the great lessons of history that a collective or legalized wrong dies at the moment of its triumph. Thus perished cannibalism, witchcraft, slavery and the inquisition; wars of religion and of political succession. Thus, too, must vanish at last the whole ghastly gamut of suspicion, fear, hatred and war.

"This beautiful structure, this tower and bridge on this consecrated mountain, Rubidoux, is first a tribute to Frank A. Miller and next to the noblest of all the righteous causes he has espoused, the development of conciliation and friendship among the races and nations of men."

Crying Need Is 'Peace'

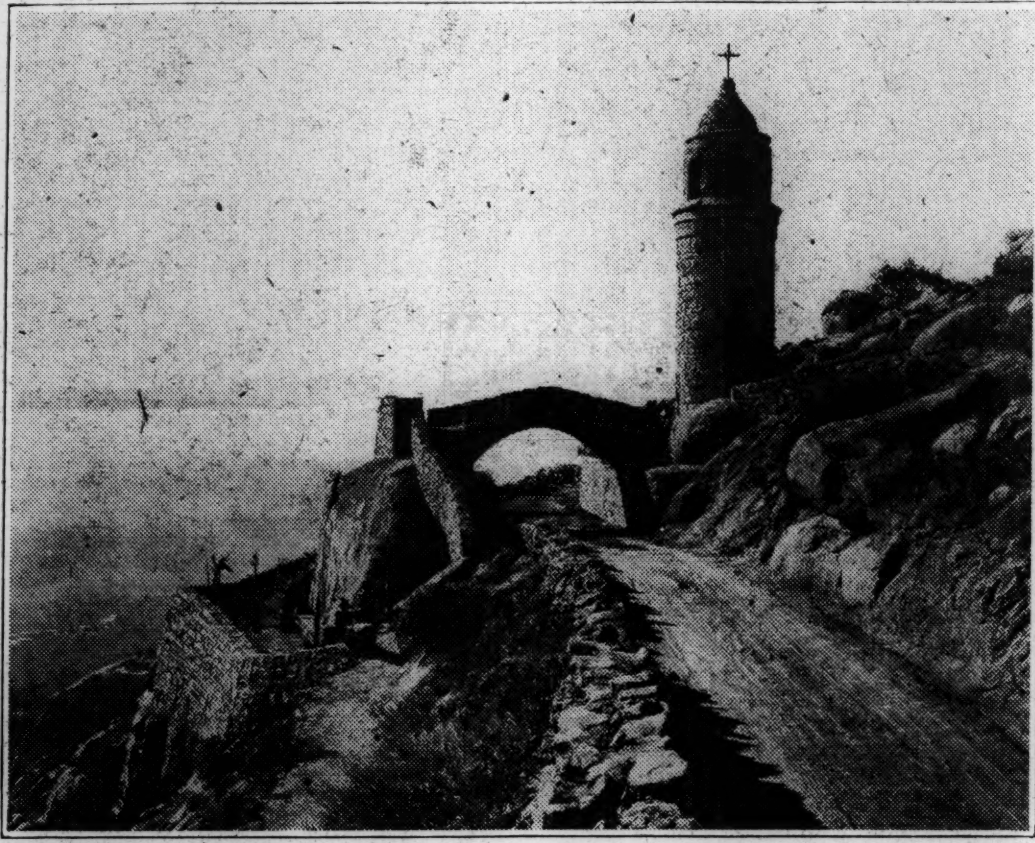
"The one crying need of the world at this time is peace," said McGroarty. "And now for the first time in the history of the world a stone has been raised to peace. The world is filled with monuments to war, but it remained for this city, for the friends of Frank Miller, to raise a monument to peace. We must rear monuments to peace all over this land, all over the earth. We must pledge ourselves here and now to begin to teach our children not to hate, but to love other children; and

in that way, teach the nations not to hate, but to love one another."

Mr. McGroarty told how, according to Indian legend, before the coming of De Anza and Serra, Mount Rubidoux was consecrated to peace. War-wearied tribes, this speaker said, met upon the ledges at the summit to pledge peace and brotherhood.

Riverside's Tower of Peace over-

Dedicated to International Harmony



The Peace Tower on Mt. Rubidoux, Erected by Frank A. Miller, of Riverside, Calif., as a Monument to World Peace.

looks the green valley of the Santa Ana from a point near the crest of Rubidoux, rising 40 feet above a section of the mountainside which has been landscaped by Japanese friends of Mr. Miller who are advocates of world peace. A red sandstone belt encircles the top of the tower, upon which are engraved the names and insignia of the world's nations. Within a dome pierced by arched windows is a mission bell which will be rung each Easter morning. A small, arched door affords entrance to the Peace Tower, above which is mounted a bronze tablet with the inscription:

PEACE WITH JUSTICE FOR ALL MEN

—Anno Domini, 1925

This tower was built by neighbors and friends of Frank Augustus Miller in recognition of his noble labor in the protection of civic beauty, community righteousness and world peace.

black. Among the treasures of the lodge is a chair which was used by the Duke of Sussex when he was Grand Master of England. There are also a Breches Bible, a Treacle Bible, and a copy of the Koran. The visitors' book has the signatures, among others, of King Oscar II of Sweden, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Earl Haig, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Dalhousie, and Rudyard Kipling. The membership of the lodge stands at over 800, in addition to some thousands of honorary members.

BOOK MEN SEEK HIGH ETHICAL STANDARDS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Good books for everybody, maintenance of high ethical standards and more extensive book distribution, were the keynotes of addresses at the National Association of Book Publishers' sixth annual business meeting, here. Special matters discussed were the new copyright bill which publishers and authors desire to have passed by Congress, including opposition to state censorship boards, and modification of the new postal rate law so that books can be posted at the same rates as magazines.

John Macrae was re-elected president and Alfred McIntyre of Boston, a vice-president. John W. Hiltman of New York, D. Laurence Chambers of Indianapolis, and Charles C. Shoenberger of Philadelphia were elected vice-presidents, and George L. Wheelock of New York, treasurer. Frederic G. Melcher of New York was re-elected secretary.

TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Clarence Darrow, Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, and Dudley Field Malone will open the campaign for the abolition of capital punishment during this session of the State Legislature at a meeting to be held at Wallack's West Forty-Second Street Theater, Sunday evening, Jan. 31, according to an announcement by the League for the Abolition of Capital Punishment with headquarters at 135 East Fifteenth Street.

Mr. Lawes, the announcement said, will address the practical man and the conservative, attempting to prove that it is not paying the State of New York to continue to execute men at Sing Sing Prison. Mr. Lawes has a substitute plan for dealing with men convicted of murder which he will present at the meeting.

ALIEN CLAIMS ADJUDICATION
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A bill designed to bring about prompt payment of private American war claims and returns of Alien property held by the Government, has been introduced by Cleveland A. Newton (R.), Representative from Missouri. The measure which proposes a \$250,000,000 bond issue to settle judgment awarded Americans by the United States and Germany, embodies a plan similar to one announced last month by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

A. G. Pollard Co.

The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.

The January Clearance Sales

In which every department is now going on. Values the likes of which you have never seen for some time are very much in evidence.

Watch for the Orange Cards

OLD LAND SALE SCENES REACTED

Realtors See Louisiana Purchase Depicted—New President Inaugurated

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22 (Special)—Two colorful incidents marked the third day of the midwinter conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

A crowd of visitors that filled the New Orleans Real Estate Exchange to capacity was astonished when, promptly at noon, public "out-criers" started shouting their offerings. The delegates were unable to compre-

hension of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, here to argue cases in the federal court. He was recognized in the audience at the pageant at the Cabildo and was called upon for a speech.

The delegates honored Charles G. Edwards of New York, the retiring president, and inaugurated Robert Jemison Jr. of Birmingham as his successor, at a dinner, a feature of which was a talk by Mrs. H. W. Wright of Chicago, chairman of the advertising division.

Announcement was made also at the dinner of the award in the appraisal contest. The team representing the Philadelphia Board won the Rothschild Cup. Philadelphia was a last minute entry in a list of 12 teams. A piece of property in the business section of the city was appraised by the contestants. The members of the winning team were: Walter C. Reading, president of the Philadelphia board; William C. Benkert and Frank P. Felton.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. Jemison asserted his conviction in the continuation of good business during the coming year. He urged greater work of education and research and advocated a national advertising campaign by the association.

A boat ride on the river to show the visitors the city's 30 miles of municipally-owned levees, the huge cotton warehouse and compress, the \$200,000 industrial canal, and the government army base, soon to be opened as a permanent international trade exhibition, were on later programs. There was also a trip on Lake Pontchartrain to show the work being done on the levee board's \$26,000,000 project of filling in thousands of acres of land front to become a new section of the city with an elaborate system of parks and boulevards and home sites.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS URGED

Dr. Shiras Suggests New Plan to Insure Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—George Shiras, student and expounder of the Constitution of the United States, has put in print some statements relative to "How the United States Can Assume a Proper Position in Promoting Peace by International Co-operation and Yet Prevent European and American Interference in the Internal Affairs of Either Continent."

Briefly stated Dr. Shiras advises that the United States assist in proceeding necessary to develop the Pan-American Union into an American League of Nations. With the European League of Nations functioning it will then be relatively easy to erect an inter-league union, which shall constitute the executive, legislative and judicial branches and supplemented by a tribunal of arbitration, for systematized consideration and final decision upon the questions of international law, particularly upon those questions in which each country is interested.

In this way the internal or domestic affairs would be free from outside interference. Ill-advised advisory opinions would be minimized. It would permit a clarification and codification of international law now so confused, intangible and conflicting as to be a basis for judicial interpretation or enforcement. It would obviate many, perhaps all, of the major objections to our participation in the League and adherence to the Court, yet it would meet all the requirements and the obvious advantages to all nations of peace through international co-operation.

The outstanding development prior to the inaugural dinner was the virtual decision to expand the midwinter conference into a semiannual convention. The success of the local conference, at which a record attendance has been registered, largely influenced the decision.

An added attraction was the presence of the Louisiana Purchase, one of the largest real estate deals in history, was enacted. The ceremony took place in the Cabildo, the same building in which the original deal was consummated. Direct descendants of the two of the original participants took part. Duralde Claiborne, a local real estate man, and a great grandson of W. C. C. Claiborne, first governor of Louisiana represented his forbear. James Wilkinson, played the role of Gen. James Wilkinson, his great-grandfather, and representative of the Federal Government in concluding the treaty.

All the participants were in costume and following the ceremony, the assembly repaired to Jackson Square, once the Place d'Armes, where once again the tri-color was lowered and the banner of the youthful republic raised in its place while French and American troops in costume stood at attention.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Washington
Special Correspondence

CORPORATIONS are not always indifferent, even to the humblest of their employees. A case in point is that of a Polish miner who was the victim of a mine explosion in Pennsylvania. His wife and children, who were in Poland waiting to be sent for to come to America, deprived of the wage-earner, went through trying experiences.

No claim for compensation was filed within the time limit fixed by the laws of Pennsylvania, but relief has come in an unexpected way.

A Polish veteran of the A. E. F. returned to his native town, and met the widow of the miner, who told him of the destitution of her family. He wrote to the Red Cross, which had befriended him in the United States, asking if something could not be done for the Humenik family. An investigation undertaken by the Red Cross workers showed that the company which had employed the miner was exempt from legal liability, but the officers voluntarily offered to do what they would have had to do if a claim had been filed within the specified time. And recently C. L. Albright, acting for the Sharon Coal and Limestone Com-

pany, mailed a check for \$1354.60 to Mrs. Humenik in Poland.

Alfred, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

MARY and Marion were two little girls in a private children's home. Mary, aged 11, was to attend a party of some importance. Marion, five years old, was anxious to help in the happy affair, so she ran and brought her beautiful, little, silk scarf, in soft, misty, rainbow colors.

Mary was enraptured but, alas, the little scarf seemed by far to diminish. Both little girls struggled to rise above their disappointment. The next morning as Marion was "helping" with the breakfast silver, she looked up to the superintendent and said, "Auntie, will you write my Mamma a letter for me?" The superintendent agreed to do so and following is the letter:

Dear Mamma:
Will you please buy a nice, big, silk scarf—nicer than mine if you can find one, and more beautiful—and send it to Mary for Christmas, because she goes to parties now and she needs one.

Lovingly,
Marion.

ORGANIZING SCHOOL BETTERMENT GROUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A non-partisan body of representative citizens is being organized here to study the problem of school teachers' salaries and to recommend ways in which school conditions may be improved, according to an announcement just made by the United Parents' Associations of Greater New York schools, with headquarters at 152 West Forty-second Street. An organization meeting will be held at the Bar Association on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, at 8:30 o'clock.

There are more than 1,000,000 children in the public schools of New York City, and it is estimated that the number of public school children is increasing at the rate of 25,000 a year.

DUTCH MAY STOP GERMAN LOANS

Opinion Grows That Trade Practices of Latter Are Unfair

THE HAGUE, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Germany's policy and its general attitude in connection with commercial questions between it and Holland is the cause of great concern here, although a treaty has recently been concluded between the two countries which gives hope in some respects of better prospects for the future. Germany has made it difficult for some time for many Dutch products to be imported into Germany.

There is unrest because of the manner in which German preferential railroad rates practically close Rotterdam and Amsterdam as ports for German commerce. For several months the Netherlands have been the scene of large credits for German towns and industrial enterprises, and there is a growing general opinion that such credits can only be justified when Germany assumes a more reasonable and less hostile attitude in its commercial dealings.

This feeling has been expressed in an important article by Dr. Vissering, president of the Netherlands Bank, which has just been published in a special number of the Frankfurter Zeitung and which has attracted wide attention.

Dr. Vissering maintains that countries in Holland's creditor position have to ascertain in what manner their credits to foreign nations are used in order to safeguard their own economic interests. He considers that the time may come when such loans will have to be subjected to conditions and restrictions or may be stopped entirely if the debtor nations put up such high tariff barriers as to stifle trade.

Why 833,000 people in 1925 bought GENERAL MOTORS CARS

They were influenced first by the high value of Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Buick, and Cadillac. But in the back of their minds was another influence—a consciousness that each of these famous cars is made even more desirable by the supporting strength and resources of General Motors.

Those resources provide the largest facilities for scientific research in the automotive industry. They insure the economical purchase of materials. They open world-wide markets.

Manufacturing economies follow inevitably, for with its parts and accessory companies, the Fisher Body Corporation and the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, General Motors includes in one family everything essential to the making and selling of quality cars.

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"A car for every purse and purpose"

Riverbank Court Hotel
EUROPEAN PLAN
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Can be engaged for banquets and assemblies
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Food Exchange and Tea Room, Lending Library and Gift Shop
China, Glass, Pewter, Brass and Painted Articles
Unusual Toys for the Children

Faucets—like many other modern conveniences—are seldom thought of unless they fail to function properly. Give thought to faucets when you are building or remodeling—then afterwards you can forget them. Your plumber will recommend Muellers.

MUELLER CO. (Established 1857)
Factories: Decatur, Illinois; Port Huron, Michigan
Branches: New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles
Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Limited, Sarnia

MUELLER FAUCETS
faucets without a fault.

A. G. Pollard Co.
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.
The January Clearance Sales
In which every department is now going on. Values the likes of which you have never seen for some time are very much in evidence.
Watch for the Orange Cards

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 18.

DURING the last year exactly 100 lodges have been added to the register of the Grand Lodge of England, the total of which has grown from 4005 to 4105. The increases have been: London, 27; provinces, 68; districts, 2; and lodges abroad not under districts, 3.

In the Royal Arch 25 chapters have been added to the register: London, 14; provinces, 22; while the district chapters are fewer by 13 caused by the formation of the Grand Chapter of Queensland, when that district disappeared from the English register. There are two vacancies on the list of Provincial Grand Masters, owing to the resignation of Sir-Olney Wakeman, who last year occupied the senior position as Provincial Grand Master for Shropshire; and also that of the Duke of Richmond, who had completed a quarter of a century as Provincial Grand Master for Sussex. The position of doyen among the Provincial Grand Masters is now held by Lord Amphil, who was appointed to the office of Provincial Grand Master for Bedfordshire more than 34 years ago. One Provincial Grand Master, however, has been increased during the past year by East Lancashire with 214; Cheshire with 152; and West Yorkshire with 133 lodges.

The resignation of David Reid from the office of Grand Secretary of Scotland will be felt not only in Scotland, but also in England, where he was well known among the Scottish Masons resident in the metropolis. He has served his Grand Lodge well for nearly 40 years and it is a tribute to his worth that his Grand Lodge has decided to retain his services in an advisory capacity at full salary, a compliment that will be appreciated not only by the immediate subject, but by his legion of friends.

The Earl of Stair, in his address to the Grand Lodge of Scotland at its annual meeting stated that the grand total of Scottish Freemasons had been increased during the past year by 9547 members as compared with 10,567 in 1924. The income of the Grand Lodge in 1924 was £15,473 and the expenditure £9332. This year the income has been £13,883 and the expenditure £9809. There have been 105 grants, amounting to £2669, as compared with £2573 and 106 grants in 1924; £4085 has been paid to annuitants during the present year and, since the formation of the annual fund in 1889, £281,385 has been dispersed in that direction. Charters have been granted this year to 10 new lodges.

Earl Haig, who has just been installed as Master of Elgin's Lodge

at Leven, is following in the footsteps of his father, John Haig of Cameron Bridge, who was first Master of Elgin's Lodge in 1842 and for the last time in 1864, having held the office 12 times in the intervening years. Lord Haig's brother, Hugh Vetch Haig, became Master of the lodge in 1878 and occupied the chair during the ensuing 10 years. The installation ceremony of Lord Haig was conducted by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Past Grand Master of Scotland and Provincial Grand Master of Fife and Kinross.

This hereditary succession in Scottish Freemasonry (which is equally noticeable in English and Irish Masonry) is very interesting. Lord Haddington, for instance, who has just been appointed Junior Grand Deacon of Scotland, is a scion of the ducal house of Hamilton, and the first Earl was a brother of General Hamilton, who was "general of the militia of this kingdom" when he was "admitted fellow and Master of the forced craft" in the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, in 1840. The tenth Earl of Haddington was Grand Master Depute in 1865 and became Provincial Grand Master of East Lothian in the following year. His son, who succeeded him, became Grand Master Mason in 1891, and served for two years. He was a very ardent Freemason and during his term of office visited nearly all the Provinces of Scotland, traveling, it was said, more than 800 miles in these visitations, at a time when traveling was a very difficult undertaking. His grandson, who has now made his debut in Grand Lodge, comes therefore of a worthy line of Freemasons.

One of the most important units of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is that of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, which has just held its annual meeting. It has a membership of 730, of which nearly three-fourths are Past Masters. During the past five years its strength has materially increased, its benevolent funds having risen from £24,132 to £42,473; the annuity funds from £30,630 to £78,596; the clothing and furniture values from £6918 to £15,332, and the heritable property and other assets from £26,225 to £45,842. During that period no less a sum than £33,616 has been dispersed in benevolence, the total during the past year being close upon £7000. When the present Provincial Grand Master was appointed in 1905 the province contained 39 lodges; today it governs 61 lodges, 14 of which have been consecrated during the past five years, while the initiates during the same period number 13,178.

Lodge Canongate, Kilwinning, is known all over the world, but is particularly dear to all Burns lovers.

PERSONAL HEED FOR LAW SHOWN

Prohibition Enforcement Head Tells Committee Individual Is Responsible

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The responsibility of the individual citizen for the observance and enforcement of the law.

The imperative need that patriotic citizens should waive personal prejudices and uphold the law as it exists.

The destiny of America to succeed in maintaining prohibition and mark out the course for the nations of the world.

There were themes of the principal address at the annual dinner of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance and Enforcement at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, was the chief speaker, and addresses were made by Louis Marshall, prominent lawyer and philanthropist, New York, and by Col. Raymond Robins, social economist, of Chicago. Fred E. Smith of New York presided. Robert Fulton Cutting of New York was toastmaster.

Mr. Andrews outlined generally what prohibition had accomplished in wiping out the main sources of liquor and all the normal means of its distribution, but he added that it had not wiped out the market, was the demand for liquor, and that while the demand lasted the means of supply had been found in bootlegging, and finally the business of illicit distribution had been highly organized.

This business had been got under control and greatly reduced, he said, when the industrial field was entered for the supply which the market demanded, and the desire of the Government to protect legitimate industry made the cutting off of this source very difficult. When every channel of supply had been got under control, he pointed out, bribery was resorted to get the supply through to the market.

"I must call your attention to what the lack of observance means. If you patronize the bootlegger you give aid and comfort to an organization that is a very real menace today to the social order."

General Andrews said that many of the most serious obstacles to enforcement would be overcome through the combined action of the real sources of law and government—the people themselves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Robert Fulton Cutting, member of an old New York family and prominent in social, financial and artistic circles, scored his fellow members of society for their alleged failure to support the prohibition laws.

Mr. Cutting made his attack upon society as toastmaster at the annual dinner of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance and Enforcement.

Although maintaining he is not a prohibitionist, Mr. Cutting asserted that prohibition is the law and should be respected.

SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED IN VOCATIONAL WORK

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Vocational Service for Juniors has just announced that applications for scholarships for the winter school term, which begins Feb. 1, will be received at their headquarters, 122 East Twenty-fifth Street, up to Jan. 27. An average of between 90 and

100 boys and girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, who otherwise would be compelled to go to work before they are fitted for any particular field are kept in high and trade schools with the financial aid of these scholarships.

The scholarships, which range from \$3 to \$6 weekly, depending on the need of the pupil, are calculated to pay for the child's luncheon, car-fares and extra clothes. The money is paid directly to the child each week for 50 weeks, and the scholarship is then renewed if the course is unfinished.

In addition to its efforts in this direction, the Vocational Service for Juniors maintains vocational counselors in several schools to give pupils guidance in choosing the right field of work, and also maintains free employment bureaus in Manhattan for boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age who have left school.

Glee Club's European Trip Stopped by Jazz

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Associated Students' executive committee has refused to sanction the annual trip abroad of the University of California Glee Club on the ground that the club's program included "jazz" and vaudeville. The musical organization for several years has gone to Europe, but university officials objected to the trip this year because its program "would not fairly represent" the university.

CLOTHING WORKERS STRIKE

More than 700 workers employed in four of Boston's clothing manufacturing shops are called out on strike while the order may be made to apply to other shops within the next few days. The strike is called to enforce increased piece-work rates which have been ordered by the Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY WASTE OFFERS NEW RUBBER SOURCE

(Continued from Page 1)

to provide laboratories for the study of petroleum. Accordingly, petroleum is being wasted just as coal was wasted before it was discovered that the by-products of coal might be made to yield valuable oils, perfumes, flavors and dyes.

Yet Professor Norris feels that the future of petroleum chemistry will be very great. "I have no doubt," he says, "that if we had the facilities to study petroleum the way the Germans have been able to study coal-tar products, and had accumulated a proportionate scientific knowledge of it, we could go out and make rubber readily. We could make edible fats and soaps from petroleum and we will. It is stated that the Germans already know how to make fats from petroleum."

American Delay
He indicated the great advances in industry made possible by the findings of pure science: synthetic silk, synthetic alcohol, ammonia taken from the air, nitrates, better glass, better indigo than Germany itself makes; and showed that Germany's tremendous achievements in natural science were due to the close relationship that she maintained between her industries and the research laboratories of her universities.

With a few notable exceptions, industry in this country is organized for immediate profit and impatient of the delays entailed in laboratory research. Moreover, there are many that would suffer, at least tem-

Lines Grow Taut on Court Issue—Both Sides Hold Out

Republican Majority Ready to Consider Reasonable Offers From Opponents, Says Leader, but Will Not Endanger Final Adherence

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The failure of the negotiations of the Senate to effect an agreement securing balloting action on the World Court issue has drawn the lines taut.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R), Senator from Wisconsin, floor leader of the majority, stated that Court supporters, while willing to consider "any reasonable offer from the opposition" were determined to give no advantage which might endanger Court adherence.

"If this is to be a filibuster," Mr. Lenroot declared, "they will be given every opportunity to talk. The Senate will meet early and stay late. It is possible that night sessions will be got under way in a day or so."

William E. Borah (R), Senator from Utah, leader of the anti-Court minority which has forced the Senate into an impasse, was equally definite in his expression of willingness to continue aggressive opposition.

Both Sides Obdurate
"We have no additional offers to make," he said. "We will continue the debate."

The stumbling block to agreeing on a time limit on the Court issue is the inability to determine upon a date for balloting on the tax measure. Several Court supporters stand positively that they would refuse to agree to any arrangement which limited consideration of the tax measure.

George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, and Burton K. Wheeler (D), Senator from Montana, both of whom will vote for the Court, were leaders of the group of Pro-Court senators who made it clear that they proposed a contest

Lines Grow Taut on Court Issue—Both Sides Hold Out

of their own against the tax bill and would oppose any limitation of this position.

This flanking move on the Court forces from within their own ranks is believed to be having an effect on the firmness of the Anti-Court minority. Without exception they are pressed to the proposed revenue bill and their support is heavily counted on by Court senators preparing to fight the tax measure.

Pro-Court senators, such as Messrs. Norris and Wheeler are outspoken in their determination to use extreme measures in contesting the tax bill.

Mr. Norris characterized the measure as a brazen and violent attempt to load on the back of the masses the burden of taxation. He expressed the opinion that the proposed estate tax repeal contained in the measure as amended by the Senate Finance Committee would precipitate a contest even more determined and bitter than that now being waged on the World Court question.

Without an agreement on the tax bill, majority leaders realize the futility of laying aside the court debate to take up consideration of the former.

It might as well go on with the Court "debate," Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said. "Taking up the tax bill will only be a new subject for filibuster. We have exhausted considerable of their energy on the Court issue, which is something. To switch now and without any agreement on when the tax bill would be voted on would be foolish. If these issues must be fought out, let us fight them as they come before us."

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from Missouri, spoke for three hours Thursday, and was followed by Bert M. Fernald (R), Senator from Maine, who talked for two and a half hours.

Sessions Advanced an Hour—
The sessions begin now at 11 a. m. instead of at noon. Instead of adjourning, Court leaders recess the Senate, which carries the legislative day over without interruption. The time for adjournment is fixed for 6 p. m. If the situation continues unchanged during the day, Court leaders indicated that they would ask for night sessions.

Fourteen senators are actively engaged in the court opposition. The burden of the filibuster so far has been carried by a few. They have therefore resources should they intend to hold their position.

The majority report of the Senate Finance Committee, after two days' delay, has been sent to the Senate. As the surface veneer of party acquiescence is rolled back, it is apparent that there is considerable opposition looming ahead for the tax bill as changed by the committee. The repeal of the estate and gift taxes is receiving most attention, but the publicity repeal and other features are also being questioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—William E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, leader of the Anti-Court campaign, arguing against the use of force to carry out decrees of the Court, said such a step meant "war." At the Versailles Peace Conference, he said, President Wilson wanted a league of nations founded on moral sanctions, but M. Clemenceau, then Premier, wanted to preserve the old balance of power. The League Covenant was the result.

"Mr. Wilson believed that in time the Covenant of the League would operate to modify the terms of the treaty," said Mr. Borah. "M. Clemenceau believed the operation of the treaty would in time result in changing the Covenant."

Unless an agreement is reached to vote on the World Court by tomorrow, the rule for limiting debate will be invoked, Mr. Robinson, the Democratic leader, said, after a conference with other Democrats.

NEWS OF CHURCHES

WELCOME TO PRESS; VOLUME INCREASING

Supply of Material Properly Prepared Urged Upon Religious Organizations

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—There is a greater demand for genuine church news by the newspapers than can possibly be supplied, said Dr. J. T. Brabner Smith, secular publicity secretary of the World Service Commission, in its annual meeting here.

Many church denominations now are making a special effort to provide the newspapers and press associations with church news material, said Dr. Smith, and clippings show that church news is used by the newspapers in increasing volume.

"The newspaper offers the best medium for reaching all the people," said Dr. Smith, "the non-church-goer, as well as the churchgoer. There is no greater held for news than the church, and the church can find no better medium than the newspaper for advertising its wares and spreading the Gospel."

"When the churches cease to criticize the newspapers, and begin a constructive method to co-operate with the press, and supply it with material prepared in a proper manner, we will have a high moral tone in newspapers."

TO AID CONSERVATION
FREEPORT, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Edwin A. Osborne has been appointed a special game protector by Alexander MacDonald, conservation commissioner of the State of New York, because of the former's interest in Long Island wild life. The appointment has no salary attached to it.

Mr. Osborne is a Long Island field naturalist of the Permanent Wild Life Fund and has the same authority in his new duties as salaried game warden. The position is one requiring a civil service examination.

RAISES SPEEDOMETER DIVIDEND
Stewart-Warner Speedometer declared \$1.50 quarterly dividend, putting the issue on a \$1 annual basis compared with \$5 formerly. The dividend is payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30.

GO TO THE NATIONAL FOR SHOE REPAIRING
THE SHOP THAT SATISFIES
40 HADSON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Make the
Third National Bank
Your Bank
333-337 Main St. "By the Clock"
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Suits and Overcoats Marked Down!
Haynes & Company
"Always Reliable"
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Oilskin Slicker Rain Hats
\$1.95
Make your rainy day costume complete with a hat to match your slicker. Any color. Straps at the side of the crown make it adjustable to any head size.
Forbes & Wallace
Incorporated
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Imports French Glace Gloves
in the January Sale
\$1.95
\$2.95 gloves—offered in the annual January Sale at \$1.95—a saving of just one dollar. Scores of different novelty styles which are further distinguished by colored stitching, contrasting embroidery, and unique cut-outs. All sizes are included and the most fashionable colors are represented.
Boys' and Girls' Warm Gloves
59c
Sold at \$1 Beginning of the Season
Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Announcing Our Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture and Rugs. We hold but two sales a year and the reductions of 15% to 50% are Genuine.
WM. H. POST CARPET CO.
Over 75 Years of Dependable Service
219 ASYLUM STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Interior Decorators
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
10% to 30% off
on our entire stock of Fine Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Wall Paper and Linoleum.

New Customers Wanted to Keep the Old Ones Company
We are looking for new customers to replace old ones, but to enlarge the circle of a satisfied clientele.
Visit Our Women's Shop
STACKPOLE MOORE
TRYON COMPANY
1 Asylum St., Hartford

Reliable for Over a Quarter Century
Established 1898
408-410 Main St., 46 Pinech St.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

True Brothers Jewelers
Reliable for Over a Quarter Century
Established 1898
408-410 Main St., 46 Pinech St.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Home, Furnishings, Automobiles and other values
We insure
Personal attention given to claims for Loss and prompt settlement guaranteed.
The CHARLES W. GOWEN AGENCY
Telephone Orchard 152
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sea Food Our Specialty
Also a Complete Line of Meats and Groceries
Morning and Afternoon Deliveries
"We Are Always First to Show the Latest"
All Hats Moderately Priced
OUTLET
MILLINERY CO.
Main Street, Corner Pratt
HARTFORD, CONN.

Domestic Rugs
THE
FLINT-BRUCE COMPANY
Selling Good Home Furnishings for 35 Years at
103 Asylum St. and 150 Trumbull St.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Wedding Gifts
That Combine Beauty With Utility
PERKINS' on Haynes Street
HARTFORD

Oriental Rugs
THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG COMPANY
205 Pearl Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

Booksellers and Stationers
G. F. Warfield & Co.
77 and 79 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.
Receive new books on all subjects as soon as published

LEATHER GOODS
Oshkosh Wardrobe Trunks
The A. Squires & Sons Co.
Established 1861
33-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.

H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

I. MILLER CO.
BEAUTIFUL SHOES
Trumbull at Pratt Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

NEW STATE POWER PLANT
SCHENECTADY, Jan. 22 (Special)—Generation of current at the state hydroelectric plant at Vischer Ferry several miles below here on the Mohawk River will begin Jan. 25, according to announcement by the Adirondack Power & Light Corporation, which will operate this plant. Workmen are engaged in installing the transformers. When tests of equipment were made last week by officials of the General Electric Company and the power company, every-thing was found to be ready for operation.

ENTRANCE SOUGHT TO METROPOLITAN SYSTEM
The towns of Westwood, Sharon, Canton and Walpole are badly in need of a modern sewage system, according to officials of the town of Norwood, who appeared before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs today, asking for an investigation by the state department of public health of the desirability of extending the metropolitan sewerage system in the Neponset River valley.
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be very glad indeed to have you
piano yourself. We make
for payment.

ROPER CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Short Wave Radiocasting Develops Many Vagaries

Gerald Marcuse Finds Them Most Effective in Reaching Out Great Distances

With the startling distance results achieved with short waves in the neighborhood of 40 to 100 meters, it has been natural that they should be considered as possible channels for radiocasting. Mr. Marcuse is one of the most widely known English amateurs, operating under the call letters of G2M. We would like to call our readers' attention particularly to the statement regarding reception at these frequencies where tuned R. F. as we know it is quite useless and the old single-tube regenerative set has been getting the major part of the glory. Mr. Marcuse states that "the superheterodyne is the only efficient receiver for the reception of short-wave telephony." This is, of course, due to the fact that in this type of receiver the wavelength is changed and amplified carried out to a more convenient higher wavelength. This particular point is being considered in the development of a new receiver by the radio department of this paper.

In this article it is proposed to deal with the subject of the utilization of short waves for radiocasting purposes in response to a large number of letters and inquiries I have received. I may say at once that while I think it is quite probable that the higher frequencies will be used for such a purpose, there are a great number of peculiarities belonging to the short waves that will have to be thoroughly understood and controlled before their use for radiocasting is an accomplished fact.

Having specialized for the last six months or so on carrying out tests on short-wave telephony, this discussion will be from the standpoint of personal experience. The more one digs into this short-wave work the more one realizes the difficulties that a system of radiocasting about 100 meters would have to contend with. For instance, although there would be the room for all the wireless stations in the world to transmit on frequencies between nine and ten meters, up to the present, signals on such wavelengths have the happy knack of disappearing altogether after they have traveled about 10 miles. The receiver has yet been designed capable of picking up these signals over this distance.

Then again, in the case of 20 meters, we find that these waves also disappear after about 20 miles, but reappear again at 300 miles or more. As we increase the wavelength toward 40 meters we find that this would be suitable up to dusk, after which the peculiarities of the short waves again make themselves apparent, and they begin to disappear at about 10 miles and to reappear at about 500.

It would seem that 90 to 100 meters would be the best wavelength for general short-wave radiocasting, for these are more easily handled and have been used for telephony for some time. These short waves are radiated vertically, or shall we say are reflected waves, and strike the heavy layer, possible penetrating it slightly, afterwards being reflected at an angle. Thus they are bound to jump a considerable area varying according to the frequency of the waves. The higher the frequency, the more the waves are reflected, but this effect is not unduly troublesome on 100 meters.

I have carried out regular tests with a station situated in the northwest corner of the province of India and although I can at any time after dusk (in England) get over clear telephony on 45 meters, using an input of 1 kilowatt, reports from nearer stations in the British Isles invariably state that my speech is badly distorted and weak. On a shorter wavelength C. W. and speech have been received by the same station in daylight with the same results, but while this station reports undistorted reception, local listeners either fail to hear me at all or else say that my speech is intelligible. By the foregoing I have been trying to show that should radiocasting stations utilize wavelengths below 50 meters, listeners in England must not expect to receive them after dusk, though it would probably be found that over distant possessions were getting excellent reception.

With regard to a suitable receiver, this is going to present another problem, for although the ordinary two-valve short-wave set is O. K. for C. W. work, it is not so wholly suitable for the reception of telephony. WGY on 41 meters has, on occasions, been picked up with such a receiver quite well, but if we are to expect reliable short-wave reception, we shall have to look for another receiver.

I feel sure that before very long we shall be able to pick up the Antipodes and South Africa, but am equally sure that this will not be accomplished with any degree of satisfaction with two valves. This I know is the opinion of many others who have had considerable experience of short-wave reception and all agree that the superheterodyne is the only efficient receiver for the reception of short-wave telephony, though it must be admitted that it is rather expensive to run and by no means easy to adapt for short waves.

With regard to the possibilities of short-wave radiocasting, it may be of interest to readers to know that I have carried out tests with Bermuda, Porto Rico, India, and elsewhere by re-radiating 2.0 and 5.5X and I have found that my listeners at the other end can receive the re-radiated with extreme clarity, which all goes to prove the theories recently propounded regarding reflection from the heavy layer. This is exceptionally interesting in the case of India, because the waves travel direct, they would have to cover at least 5000 miles overland and would almost certainly be absorbed. As it is, however, India receives very clear reception, and loud signal strength, which seems to prove the heavy layer theory.

With regard to this reflection theory, readers who have listened to KDKA on 43 meters will probably have noticed very bad distortion on certain nights, while regular observers have found that, although the quality of the transmissions has been perfect at 3000 or 4000 miles or under, considerable distortion takes

enthusiasts, for it remains to be proved how far these results will mesh with regular commercial stations. One great problem on the 400 and 1000-meter bands is the atmospheric conditions, and also one notices on these wavelengths that ever-present muzz, the source of which is placed on the circuit of harmonics of the more powerful commercial stations.

It is a comparatively easy matter to adapt high-frequency amplification for the longer wavelengths, and very high power is being installed in England and America for telephony purposes. The results are being watched with interest. The country which has the greatest difficulty in receiving telephony is the United States owing to the heavy interference and also the times of transmission of European stations.

A salient point, however, is that some of my collaborators in distant parts have never yet heard any telephony from Europe, except via short waves. A curious phenomenon to note here is that during our extended tests with Iraq they could never tune in long-wave telephony although they could get the carrier waves, which is a thing we could never understand.

I am not in any way advocating short-wave radiocasting, because, in so far as local reception is concerned, it is doomed to failure and there are as many cons as pros. I am only trying to show the great possibilities of the short waves which are now being so closely watched by all authorities. Two years ago they were shunned, and stations were erected costing \$1,000,000 or more for the same purpose as the stations now being erected at a cost of thousands. I am happy and proud to think that amateur experimenters have done a great deal toward proving the gigantic advantages which short waves offer for the future development of this comparatively new branch of natural science.

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 22
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WSSH, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Organ recital, song service and talk, Dr. Massie.

WNAO, Boston, Mass. (260 Meters)

6 p. m.—Krazy Kat Kiddies Klub, Krazy Kat Klub, Dr. Harry B. Bernstein, and Leon E. Baldwin, master of ceremonies. 7:30—The Boston Quartet. 8:30—The Boston Quartet. 9:30—The Boston Quartet. 10:30—The Boston Quartet. 11:30—The Boston Quartet.

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6 p. m.—Krazy Kat Kiddies Klub, Krazy Kat Klub, Dr. Harry B. Bernstein, and Leon E. Baldwin, master of ceremonies. 7:30—The Boston Quartet. 8:30—The Boston Quartet. 9:30—The Boston Quartet. 10:30—The Boston Quartet. 11:30—The Boston Quartet.

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Japanese Station Teaches English

Washington, Jan. 22

A SPECIAL educational feature of the Tokyo radiocasting station at present is a three months' course in English of half-an-hour's radiocasting every evening, according to advice to the Department of Commerce.

The subscribers to this special course pay extra for this service, and the material which is radiocast in English is forwarded previously to the subscribers by mail so that the listeners are able to follow the printed text at the same time the English spoken words are being radiocast.

by Ev Jones and the Coo Coo Club, assisted by selected artists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (254 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the "Serious" and "Bismillah" musicians.

6:30 p. m.—Special program by the Lansing Symphony Orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6 p. m.—Talk by Mr. Louis Beneshof.

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from studio. 8-Feature program. 10-Ray West's Coconut Grove Orchestra. 11-Film-land Hotel.

KHJ, Hollywood, Calif. (258 Meters)

6 to 7 p. m.—Piano selections. 8-KMTR concert hour, presenting the Turner Orchestra, under the direction of Loren Fowler. 9-Program through courtesy.

KPSN, Pasadena, Calif. (314 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert, with Paul Reese, tenor, and other artists. 9-Dance orchestra from the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

10 to 11 p. m.—Special program by Huntsville Band, by remote control from Huntsville, Ont., featuring special Canadian selection from the band.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (318 Meters)

10:50 a. m.—Morning service from Old South Church, Copley Square. 2 p. m.—Golden Rule Hour. 4—Young People's Conference. 7:30—May, Edward Howes and his Capitol Family. 9:15—"Radio Hour," New York Symphony Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Copley-Piazza orchestra, under the direction of W. Edward Boyle. Theresa Sprague, soprano, assisting soloist. 8:30—Evening program preceding Ford Hall Forum presenting Cantor Gipselstein. 8:30—From Cantor Gipselstein. 9:15—Radio Hour.

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THE HOME FORUM

What Does Modern American Poetry Need?

A COLLECTION of modern American verse, representative of a high type of work, was recently published as being too cheerful! The complaint is indicative of a prevalent type of thought. From the poetry of an older generation that found little contact with the facts of human existence, many have swung to the opposite extreme, and the trend is to follow a trail on which the poets of realism bend so low that they see nothing but feet of clay. Of such Mrs. Browning might have said:

"I do distrust the poet who discerns no character or glory in his time."

The possibilities of classification in poetry are many; one way would be to divide it into the Isaiah class and the Jeremiah class; the latter finds its impulse in the enigmatical manifestations of the spiritual world; the other looks out beyond the world of "things as they are"—or as they look—to a new Jerusalem, and in this type, the perfect shape of all things wise, good, and beautiful is ever-present, inspiring the sweetest songs and the noblest themes. This thought naturally suggests the age-old riddle, which inspires the best poetry: adversity or prosperity, sorrow or joy?

To assert, with Shelley, that "poetry is the record of the best and happiest moments" is to throw into the discard much that has a claim to be poetry in this day as well as in the past. There is a type of poetry of which "Junius" speaks in his "Letters," which is described as composed of "the gloomy companions of a disturbed imagination." This statement I have seized upon as a way out of a dilemma, for, if we assert that nothing is poetry but that which is the breath of beauty, we make a statement which is, of course, fundamentally true, but immediately involve our argument in a cloud of discussion as to what is Poetry in the modern acceptance of the term. Let us admit then, to avoid argument, that this melancholy music is nevertheless a form of poetic expression. If thought is befogged with the Ibsenism "What right have we human beings to happiness?" poetic expression must necessarily be in minor keys, its lyrics will be lamentations, and its angels, fallen angels. To such Tennyson says—

Authors—essayist, novelist, realist, rhymester, play your part,
Paint the mortal shame of nature
with the living hues of art.

Hasty condemnation of such an attitude would be ill-advised. In the literature of the Hebrews, for example, the poets of pessimism and the prophets of pessimism seem to have had some very definite missions to perform, which, in essence, were particularly salutary, and even in the minor motifs of these sad singers, there appear frequent flashes of faith, and a substratum of hope, which reveal a basic, sound philosophy concerning fundamental moral

law. Sometimes luridly, and often realistically, they portrayed the phantasmagoria of human existence as it is when divorced from those high ideals that lend poise and strength to all human endeavor and relationship. If the art of poetry is to produce an effect—an emotional effect—then these poets of woe succeeded, for they had kings in sackcloth, and crowned heads covered with ashes. Cowper said that "the art of poetry is to touch the passions, and fit duty to lead them to the side of virtue." To unmask a deception and lay bare a snare is the only justification for employing the high art of poetry in depicting or interpreting the darker side of human existence.

Reverting to the criticism which is responsible for this article: What does American poetry need today, more than anything else? The very quality that the criticism is directed against—cheerfulness. "The world is too much with us," said Wordsworth. To see the world only with the eyes of the world, is to see that which is not inspiring, nor helpful; but this is just what realism is presenting to us in poetry and painting, in sculpture and drama. It is a conception that youth inclines to sadness in its songs. In modern poetry this tendency is peculiarly in evidence. Our premier poets, with few exceptions, are men and women who are not advanced in years, and a survey of their work leaves on the impression that he has been sitting beneath the juniper tree with "gloomy companions." Yes, but this is art! We are told, and once again a debatable subject is introduced. However, we take refuge in Emerson: "Only that is poetry which cleanses and mans me," and with Keble, speaking of Wordsworth, who, "whether he sang of man or of nature, failed not to lift up men's hearts to holy things."

Some of our modern critics may speak disparagingly of Longfellow and Wordsworth, of Burns, and even of Shakespeare, who—perhaps more than any other poet—had that joyous vision—Hamlet notwithstanding—that has made him the poet of the ages. But these are more virile, because more hopeful, than the analysts who subject erring humanity to microscopic examination, and then report their finds in cadenced prose or rhythmic meter. Our objection to the portrayal of material existence on its lowest planes, as depicted and displayed by the realists, is that it does not lead us anywhere. True, it produces an effect, but to what purpose? At the same time it must be admitted that not all who shout in rhythm and rhyme, "All is well! all is well!" are true poets. An optimism without a foundation is as bad as a pessimism based on lower facts. Then there are poets, or verse makers, who express the "Pollyanna" attitude, which though superficially in accord with a correct point of view, is not fundamentally sound.

Some will tell us that the only purpose of poetry is to produce an effect, and having done that, it has justified itself. But was not Keats nearer the ideal when he said—

"And they shall be accounted poet-kings
Who simply tell the most heart-easing things."

"Musical thought," as Carlyle defined true poetry, if it fails to lift to higher planes, has been misused when employed by the poet. A bottle of perfume is not a garden. Perhaps this is the difference between mere verse and genuine poetry. If the poet who expresses what is true in terms of beauty, and beauty in what is true, is to take one's stand with the minority, if we cannot live up to this high ideal yet, at least let us hold on to cheerfulness as a working tool.

A Symbolic Craft

It is more than sweets and fruits and many a lovely flower that would fall us, lacking bees. We would lack books—a few books. In fact, more books have been written about bees than about any other domestic animal. We should also lack something of sympathy and history. Beekeeping is the oldest craft in the world. As a beekeeper I am continuing an ancient line; joining the oldest of human guilds; speaking a language known of all lands; supporting and practicing an art beloved of all peoples; subscribing to a simple faith, wider than any creed or color or the folds of any flag. The bees are a good first step in an all-world brotherhood, and could well be included in our world-peace plans. The symbol of that plan might be the hive for its universality, its unbroken continuity as a peaceful occupation, less than for its social significance, its practice of sacrifice for the common good—Dallas Ross Sharp, in "The Spirit of the Hive."

When the Lights Go Out

Lights go out
And the stark trunks of the factories
And the like drawn darkness.
Shedding like a seamless garment.
And mothers take home their babies,
Waxed and delicately curled,
Like little potted flowers closed
under the stars.

Lights go out
And colors rush together,
Fusing and floating away.
Pale worn gold like the settings of
old jewels.
Mauve, exquisite, tremulous, and
humorous purples,
And burning spires in aureoles of
light.
Like shimmering auras.

They are covering up the pushcarts.
Now all have gone save an old man
with mirrors—
Little oval mirrors like tiny pools.
He shuffles up a darkened street.
And the moon burnishes his mirrors
till they shine like phosphorus.
—Lola Ridge, in "The Ghetto."

Winter Hills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The mighty, elemental hills
Are wrapped in daylight dreams,
And brooding is the sunless noon
And stilled the laughing streams.

The latticed boughs against the sky
Of tender, lambent gray
Proclaim the wondrous artistry
Of winter's potent day.

The icy down that folds the world
Within its tufted drifts
On every bleak and barren shrub
its dust of silver sifts.

Betimes the wind upon the hills
Midrag and leafless tree
Awakes in wordless loveliness
An ancient symphony

But now, as though its mood had
paused
In retrospection soft,
No rugged harmonies intone
Within its organ loft.

The hills, the lifting hills are mute,
In solemn state they stand
And gaze in wide reflection on
The hushed and waiting land.

Mande DeVerse Newton.

How the Glass Window Arrived

That night, while Aunt Allie
washed dishes, Uncle Lot sat by the
fire, Bible on knee, but not reading.
His head was bowed; there were
deep lines upon his brow. He was
pondering deeply.

"All flesh is grass, Allie, and man
as the flower of the grass," he re-
marked, after a while. . . .
"You, paw—a good old elect sar-
vant of the Lord like you? You haint
got naught to fear when your time
comes."

"Eh, eh," sighed Uncle Lot, "so
you think; and so I thought up to a
few weeks ago. But now I know I
have fell short of what the Lord my
God required of me, which is to do
justly, to love mercy, and to walk
humble with my God. I haint done
justly, or loved mercy either," groan-
ing, "and haint a glass window that
let in the light on me, and showed
me my ways."

"Oh, paw, you haint never treated
nobody unjust or unmarciful!"
"I have, too—I have treated unjust
and unmarciful the very creature I
was most bounden to show justice
and mercy to, the wife of my bosom,
the woman God gave me for a help-
meet—you, Allie."

"Hit's a lie, paw; you never treated
me noways but good."

"What's the reason, then, you never
dairst to ax me for the glass window
you was wanting?"
Aunt Allie was silent.

"What, but you knowed well and
proper I wouldn't pay no manner of
respects to no wishes of yours, being
so overly not on follering my own
ways and devices? And hit ever-bit-
and-grain as much your house as
mine, too, for with all my worldly
goods I thee endowed. And you year
in and year out a-working diligent,
and needing light for your labors,
and having full right and timentale
to hit in the sight of God! No," with
a deep groan, "I . . . hardened my
heart, and not my affections more on
them old log walls, which see not,
neither do they hear, nor feel, nor
know nothing, than on the plain com-
mandments of my God, making me
paw down to stocks and stones, and
put the creature afore the Creator,
which is idolatry!"

"Paw, paw, I haint aiming to set
here and see you slander yourself no
sech way! Hit wa'n't no-ways wicked
to love them old walls your paw had
raised so long gone, and that had
sheltered you all your lifetime."
"Get thee behind me, Satan! I may
be hit wa'n't wicked for me to love
'em in reason; but hit was wicked
and devilish to set 'em above the law
of God, and not my affections more
on them old log walls, which see not,
neither do they hear, nor feel, nor
know nothing, than on the plain com-
mandments of my God, making me
paw down to stocks and stones, and
put the creature afore the Creator,
which is idolatry!"

"And not only again the Almighty,
Allie. I allow I have maybe been a
little harder on you than was
strictly called for. Allus a-fearing
you would be led away by the car-
nal mind, and the lust of the eyes
and the flesh, I have maybe been too
resolute to deny you things that
moughtn't rally have done you harm.
But hit haint needful to hate a sin,
just because hit has pretty looks. I
haint been conscious of no fall from
grace through wearing a necktie. I
don't see as a lace collar has drug
you down none. Or that the quar-
temen takes harm from the car-
nality of his about 'em. Solomon
in all his glory must have wore a
sight of pretties. The breastplate of
the High Priest blazed with twelve
manner of jewels. The Ark of the
Covenant was kivered with pure
beaten gold, and the Temple not only
lined with hit, but all cyarved, need-
less, besides, with gold bells and
pomgranaries. God Almighty Himself
appears to have a eye for pretties.
Any way a body looks in summer is
bright-colored posies and gayly birds.
And He seems to fairly outdo Himself
in sunrises, and sunsets, and
the arch of the rainbow, which is the
fine-prettiest of all the works of His
hand."

"No, in my blindness I have tithed
mint and anise and cummin and neg-
lected the weightier matters of the
law. But, praise be, my eyes is
opened now; hit haint too late to
righten myself with the Almighty.
To-morrow I ride in to The Forks to
get a glass window."
"But these here old walls, paw,
that's so dear to you—hit'll hurt you
too bad to chop into 'em."
"Hit'll hurt, too; but hit'll purge
my soul, and make atonement for a sin.
Yes, bind the sacrifice with cords to
the horns of the altar, sound the
solemn trumpet! To-morrow you and
me'll both ride in to the quare women's
and buy not one, but two pair of
them sashes. For I don't do nothing
halfway; and I want a glass window
the Almighty'll have a bound to take
full notice of!"—Lucy Furman, in
"The Glass Window."

Art Values in the Winter Wood

Most English woods are planted in
zones or rings of different species,
some evergreen and others decidu-
ous, that weave a constant pattern
among themselves.

One such has a core of spruce and
Scotch fir, making a serrated sky-
line of deep bottle-green as even as
an Indian bowl-pattern, and seen
well above the outer zone of wild
cherry, ash and slight oak saplings,
all bare now and themselves tall in
comparison with the bushes of
splendish-berry, hawthorn and hazel
that garnish the wood and relate it
to the surrounding fields.

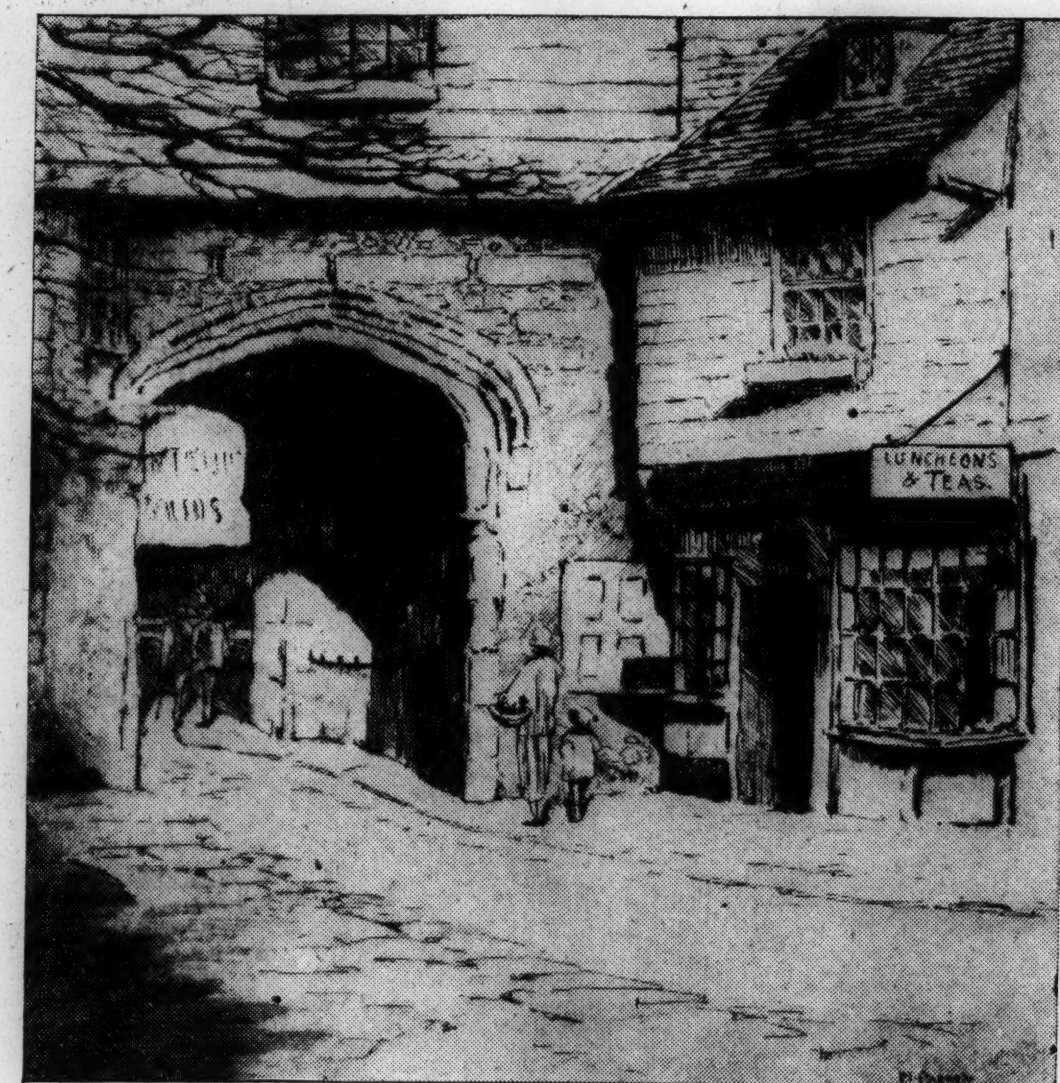
The silvery middle-zone is tinged
by a thin veil of yellowish-green
draped over it by the lichens and
mosses that tell on the larger boles
as entrancing overlaid patterns quite
precise in shape. This grey-green
tracery is charming beneath the
already purpling leaf-buds of the

oaks and the strange black knock-
ing of the longer and more sinu-
ous ash. The hawthorn hedge surround-
ing the trees is a shrouded purple,
paler and keener in color than the
upper trees, and greening toward the
middle of the bushes where the
lichen seems to thrive best. Gently
sloping toward the wood, the pale
frosted field is almost gold. It, too,
is slightly greened with moss grow-
ing thickly among the grasses on
the poor sandy soil, and intermit-
tently alive with the scuttles of occa-
sional rabbits, tired of their semi-
hibernation below ground.

A few torpid-looking cows bring
a repeating pattern of square patches
across the field that is the most vivid
of all the notes in this muted har-
mony: a scheme that has served
many a Japanese artist in his time
for the basis of a gorgeous brocade
or delicate print, but is strangely
rare in European craftsmanship.

One can scarcely picture an Eng-
lish couple as Outamaro presents his
lovers, placidly straying through a
snowy landscape which gives, by the
way, a more intense picture of the
beauties of that mysterious aspect of
water than any that an accidental has
yet compassed. Perhaps the Western-
er's more complex and heavier con-
vention destroys that unutterable
simplicity and chaste quiet which
seem inseparable from the essential
beauty of snow, qualities more in
line with the slowness of the
oriental methods.

The woven beauties of the trees,
on the other hand, so dependent for
much of their beauty on tonal
counterpoint, have never been fairly
dealt with by the Japanese as, for
instance, John Nash or Harpignies
or Segantini have used them. So
that East and West in contributing
each his gift meet at this point in
praise of winter loveliness.



The Old Gate House, Rochester. From an Etching by Mabel Olive Parker

ROCHESTER, one of the earliest
Roman cities in England, is
rich in beauty and historic in-
terest. "College Gate," the main en-
trance from the High Street to the
Cathedral grounds, dates from about
1420. The Old Gate House has been
known by various names in the
course of its history; at one time it
was called "Chertsey's Gate House" as
the residence of Edmund Chertsey
who took part in the Jack Cade re-
bellion; and "College Gate House" after
Henry VIII dissolved the Priory.
It is known to Dickensians as "Jas-
per's Gate House" in "The Mystery
of Edwin Drood."

Ferry Boats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The ferries puff out smoke.
They go plowing and chugging and
churning
And in meeting
They screech a word of greeting.

The water would be blue
If they did not churn it to powder—
Each time they go
They leave long trails of snow.

Marion Steward.

Oratory and Letters

From the oratorical to the rhetor-
ical is a short step indeed. Originally
they meant the same thing, and the
modern distinction is hardly more
than a nuance. We may say that
rhetoric is oratory in the wrong
place. A writer is rhetorical when he
writes as though he were addressing
a public meeting. For an orator to
use vague, empty, resonant phrases
is perfectly legitimate. His business
is to produce an effect upon his
audience; his skill, indeed, largely
consists in not allowing them time to
think whether there is any particular
meaning in his sonorous periods. He
knows that there is a vast difference
between persuading a crowd and
convincing an individual, and natu-
rally he addresses himself solely to
the task before him. This is why
the speeches of famous orators gen-
erally make such intolerably dull
reading. They were never meant to
be read.

As Carlyle said, "The difference be-
tween speaking" (by which in his odd
way he meant the utterance of the
poet and the writer) "and public-
speaking is altogether generic. The
meeting, by its very name, has en-
viroined itself in a given element of
commonplace." . . . The vague im-
pressiveness which is a virtue of
oratory—ninety years ago, it is worth
noting, Carlyle picked out as speci-
men clichés of the orator, "The
rights of suffering millions," and
"the divine gift of song," which are
still worked hard today—is one of
the worst of vices in writing. It ab-
solutely prevents that precise sym-
bolic rendering of thought and vision
in which literature consists. J. Mid-
dleton Murry, in "Pencilings."

Goddelijke Energie

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over
Christian Science

ALLE stervelingen verlangen naar
een groter gevoel van levens-
kracht dan zij bewust bezitten.
Zij gevoelen de noodzaak van steeds
meer te kunnen volbrengen. De
menschheid heeft zichzelf echter ver-
keerdelijk opgevoerd tot het geloof,
dat kracht een eigenschap is van de
stof en dat het zoogenaamde zenuw-
stelsel de overbrenger is van lichamelijke
kracht en mentale energie; wan-
neer veel van hen geveerd wordt aan
het gevoel van vermoedelijk zich aan
hen opdragend, zoeken zij vaak naar
een stoffelijk middel om het lichaam
te herstellen. Onderwijl blijft het ge-
loof in stoffelijke oorzaken en de
gevolgen daarvan onveranderd be-
staan, en zal bij een terugkeer van
soortgelijke moeilijkte toestanden de
mensch de kans loopen aan een her-
haling van den zwakte-toestand te
lijden.

Alle stoffelijke methoden om kracht
aan te kweeken worden echter ge-
formuleerd in onwetendheid omtrent
de belofte, die op dit onderwerp be-
trekking heeft, en in Deuteronomium
gegeven wordt: "Uwe sterkte" zal zijn
"gelijk uwe dagen." Hoe groter de
behoefte aan kracht is, des te groter
is ook, volgens de goddelijke wet, het
uitstorten van goddelijke energie om
aan die behoefte tegemoet te komen.
Geen nood kan groter zijn dan de
geestelijke voorziening, welke daarop
betrekking heeft. Dat deze wet niet
slechts een hoopvolle theorie, doch
eene praktische, werkende macht is,
werd in talloze gevallen bewezen. In
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures" (blz. 387) wijst Mrs. Eddy,
om dit feit toe te lichten, op het zware
werk, dat bekende philanthropen ver-
richtten, en zij voegt hieraan toe: "De
verklaring hiervan ligt in den steun,
welke zij aan de goddelijke wet ont-
leen, die zich boven de mensche-
lijke verheft. De geestelijke eisch,
die de stoffelijke bedwingt, schenkt
eene energie en een onderhoudings-
vermogen, die alle andere hulpmiddelen
overtreffen, en voorkomt de straf, die
een waangeeloof aan onze beste daden
zoosnast knoopt."

Zulke indrukwekkende bewijzen van
de werking der geestelijke wet, die
het stoffelijk waangeeloof in beperkte
kracht vernietigen, versterken het
verlangen de al-schraagende geestel-
ijke Mind te bewijzen. Voorzeker
doordt Mrs. Eddy Christian
Science ontdekt heeft, is een bewijs-
bare kennis van God en van Zijn vol-
maakt bestuur voor iedereen bereik-
baar geworden. Deze kennis bewerk-
stelt eene radicale verandering in de men-
schelijke opvattingen en stelt iemand
in staat zijn denken, zijne beweeg-
ingen en zijne daden te baseeren op
het fundamentele feit, dat waar God
de ééne oneindige, goddelijke Mind is,
alle ware intelligentie, kracht en be-
waamdheid in Mind, niet in de stof,
vervullen, en in den geestelijken
mensch, het beeld van God, weerspie-
geld worden. In een helder, toeges-
past begrip van deze grondwaar-
heid van het zijn kan het volmaakte
geneesmiddel gevonden worden voor
alle stoffelijk waangeeloof van men-
tele en lichamelijke uitputting. De
profeet Jesaja ving heldere stralen
op van de geestelijke bron van alle
werkelijke kracht, toen hij ver-
klaarde: "Die den Heere verwach-
ten, zullen de kracht vernieuwen,
zij zullen opvaren met vleugelen,
gelijk de arenden; zij zullen loopen,
en niet moede worden; zij zullen
wandelen, en niet mat worden."

De voornaamste moeilijkheid voor
stervelingen om deze heerlijke en
bevrijdende waarheid aan te nemen,
ligt in het eeuwenoude geloof, dat
ieder een mind en een wil heeft van
zichzelf, gescheiden van God. Indien
iemand moede of kracht schijnt te
missen, sporen zij, die hulp zouden
willen brengen, onder den invloed
van dit waangeeloof, hem aan zooge-
naamde wilskracht aan te kweeken
en hygienische discipline aan te wen-
den. Christian Science leert zoowel
aan de zwakken als de krachtigen
volgens stoffelijke standaard, zich
af te wenden van alle begrip van een
van God gescheiden bestaan, en in
den Geest, de goddelijke Mind, de
enige werkelijke, intelligente en
macht te vinden. Mrs. Eddy toont
het verschil aan tusschen stoffelijk
geloof en geestelijk begrip en
wijst op het voordeel van te steunen
op het laatste, waar zij in Science
and Health (blz. 387) zegt: "Wan-
neer wij de grenzen van ons men-
tale uithoudingsvermogen bereikt
hebben, besluiten wij, dat er genoeg
intellectuele arbeid is verricht;
maar wanneer wij realiseren, dat
de onstoffelijke Mind immer wer-
zaam is, en geestelijke energie even-
min uitgeput worden, als dat eene
zoogenaamde stoffelijke wet de door
God geschenken krachten en hulp-
middelen schenden kan, zijn wij in
staat in de Waarheid te rusten, ver-
kwikt door de verzekering van de
onstoffelijkheid, in tegenstelling met
de stoffelijkheid."

Divine Energy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL mortals long for a greater
sense of vitality than they are
conscious of possessing. They
feel the need of increased capacity to
perform. Men have, however, mistak-
enly educated themselves to believe
that strength inheres in matter, that
the nervous system, so called, is the
transmitter of physical force and
mental energy; and so, when demands
are pressing, and the sense of fatigue
insistent, they often seek some mat-
erial means of recuperating the body.
Meanwhile, the belief in material
causes and their results remains un-
changed, and a recurrence of similar
trying conditions may find one liable
to suffer a repetition of debility.

All material methods for cultivating
strength, however, are formulated in
ignorance of the promise pertaining
to this subject, as given in Deuterom-
ony, "As thy days, so shall thy
strength be." According to divine
law, the greater the demand upon
strength, the greater the outpouring
of divine energy to meet it. No need
can be greater than the spiritual
supply which corresponds to it. That
this law is not merely a hopeful
theory but a practical, operative
power, has been proved in countless
instances. In "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 385)
Mrs. Eddy cites as an illustration of
this fact the extreme labors of noted
philanthropists; and she adds: "The
explanation lies in the support which
they derived from the divine law, ris-
ing above the human. The spiritual
demand, quelling the material, sup-
plies energy and endurance surpassing
all other aids, and forestalls the
penalty which our beliefs would at-
tach to our best efforts."

Such impressive evidences of the
operation of spiritual law, annulling
material beliefs of limited strength,
stimulate the desire to understand
more fully the all-sustaining spiritual
power. Through Mrs. Eddy's discov-
ery of Christian Science, a demon-
strable knowledge of God and of His
perfect government has been made avail-
able to all. This knowledge works a
radical change in human views, and
enables one to establish his thinking,
his motives, and his actions upon the
fundamental fact that God being the
one infinite divine Mind, all true in-
telligence, ability, and strength in-
here in Mind, not matter, and are
reflected in spiritual man, the image
of God. In a clear, applied under-
standing of this basic truth of being
is to be found the perfect remedy for
all mortal beliefs of mental or phys-
ical exhaustion. The prophet Isaiah
caught clear gleams of the spiritual
source of all real vigor when he de-
clared, "They that wait upon the Lord

shall renew their strength; they shall
mount up with wings as eagles; they
shall run, and not be weary; and they
shall walk, and not faint."

The chief difficulty mortals have in
accepting this glorious and liberating
truth lies in the age-long belief that
each one has a mind and will of his
own, apart from God. Under the in-
fluence of this belief, if one seems to
be wanting in courage or strength,
his would-be helpers urge him to cul-
tivate his so-called will-power and to
adopt hygienic discipline. Christian
Science instructs both the weak and
the strong, according to mortal stand-
ards, to turn away from all sense of
any existence apart from God, and to
find in Spirit, divine Mind, the only
real intelligence and power. Mrs. Eddy
points out the difference between
mortal belief and spiritual under-
standing, and shows the advantage
of relying upon the latter, when she
says in Science and Health (p. 387),
"When we reach our limits of mental
endurance, we conclude that intellec-
tual labor has been carried suffi-
ciently far; but when we realize that
immortal Mind is ever active, and that
spiritual energies can neither wear
out nor can so-called material law
trespass upon God-given powers and
resources, we are able to rest in
Truth, refreshed by the assurances of
immortality, opposed to mortality."

These words of Mrs. Eddy surely do
not imply that one must work unre-
mittingly at his appointed tasks in
order to prove the unlimited capacity
of divine Mind. To be sure, the gen-
uine spiritual worker works contin-
ually; but he has learned that true
work consists in reflecting divine in-
telligence. And he understands that
divine Mind, properly appealed to,
directs all his affairs. There may be
times of stirring activity when, under
divine guidance, one will be enabled
to accomplish much, relying upon
God's power to uphold and refresh
his sense of strength. And there will
also be times of still communion with
God, quiet hours of spiritual refresh-
ing and renewal of energy as the
reflection of divine Mind.

Thus, in labor or in quietude, each
may learn how more actively, and at
the same time more restfully, to re-
flect the divine energy of Truth. For
these reasons, Christian Scientists
gladly adopt Mrs. Eddy's admonition
in Science and Health (p. 249): "Let
us feel the divine energy of Spirit,
bringing us into newness of life and
recognizing no mortal nor material
power as able to destroy. Let us re-
joice that we are subject to the divine
powers that be." Such is the true
source of being.

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Dutch.)

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HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Cleveland Orchestra in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Jan. 20
DEBUSSY'S "Nocturnes," "Cloude" and "Festivals," took on pleasing sound at Carnegie Hall last evening under the presentation of the Cleveland Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor. Scriabin's "Pohmlis l'Extase" assumed lofty mood and lively sonority, played by the Cleveland strings, winds and percussion, and directed by Mr. Sokoloff's baton. The concert, second to be given this season here, showed a great advance over the first from standpoint of program, execution, and interpretation. Fortunate that the persons in charge determined on a return visit. An impression of labored precision was effaced. One of free, masterful command was effectually made. No apologist should be required for the Cleveland Orchestra hereafter. No press representative ought to have to say more than that the organization is to give a concert at such and such a time, performing such and such pieces. No manager should have to do anything further than to post the showbill on the board and open his ticket window.

Frederick Jacobi took on new interest as a musician from the Great American Desert last evening, having a work of his performed at Aeolian Hall by the Flonaxale Quartet, Messrs. Betli, Pochon, Moldavan, and d'Archembaeu. The piece is called a quartet; but really it is a tone poem in three movements for orchestra of four instruments. In remarkable independence the two violins, the viola and the violoncello proceed, sketching details of scenery and illustrating minutiae of ceremony. The work is a guidebook to the southwestern Indian region, if not a museum of the tribal culture of New Mexico. At any rate, it is an interesting, characteristic, and very charming American composition.

The New York Trio, Messrs. Adler, Ballin and van Vliet, gave its second concert in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Jan. 18, opening the program with the Haydn trio in C major, No. 3. Mr. van Vliet, the cellist of the organization, is undoubtedly rightly placed when in control of the two positions—at the front desk of the cello section of an orchestra, or where he was on this occasion. There may be men who play the cello more after the fashion of a violin than he does, but there is nobody who plays it more in the manner of a cello. There may be men who more particularly bring out the sentimental qualities of the instrument and men, again, who more artfully put in evidence the pictorial qualities; but there is surely nobody who more passes him in calling forth the robust, masculine qualities.

Parish Williams, appearing at the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 18, with Richard Hageman as his accompanist, sang with exquisite vocal finish and delicacy of intonation the songs he has that bear titles, "Berceuse triste," "L'ane blanc," "Chanson d'amour et de souci," "La barbe blanche," and "La bourse d'or." The poems are of a type that French composers of times past have been particularly fond of, and characters being borrowed from the Orient. A true French artist could hardly be better suited to the mood and style of the pieces than Mr. Williams, though that is speaking, of course, for America and not for France.

Other Recitals
Perhaps the language question is one where illusion counts more than logic. Paul Parks, baritone, appearing in the Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 19, with Horace Hunt at the piano, displayed considerable vocal mastery in old Italian works by d'Astorga, Falconieri and Legrenzi. Probably not brought up consistently in the pronunciation and cultural association of "Morr' viglio," "O bellissimi capelli," and "Che fiero costume," he had difficulty in making his texts living messages. But there it is. Even American singers must learn bel canto, and they can only do it through practice of the old Italian airs.

Ethel Newcomb, pianist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Jan. 19, presenting the Rachmaninoff prelude in G major, the d'Indy "Laufenberg" waltz, the

Gardner-Eyre piece "Beyond the Mist," the Ireland piece, "The Island's Spell," and the Stravinsky study in D major, op. 7, as part of her program. She seemed to entertain a somewhat subjective view of her task, and if she did not especially attempt to arouse emotion in her listeners, she at least clearly showed how the music made her feel. Possibly it all comes to the same thing. For taking cheerful attitude toward her composers, she left her hearers cheerful also.

Solomon, the pianist, made his first appearance at the Town Hall this evening, presenting among other familiar works the Sonata in B minor, op. 58, of Chopin. He proved a fleet-fingered, clear-headed performer; an artist of style and individuality.

Phyllis Archibald, contralto, appeared in the Town Hall this evening, with Richard Hageman as her accompanist. In the songs of Strauss, "Ruhe, meine Seele," and "Traum durch die Dämmerung," she disclosed a rich, deep voice and a well-considered manner of interpretation.

W. P. T.

Sowerby 'Northland' Suite

Heard in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Programs for the last two concerts of the Minneapolis Symphony have leaned rather heavily toward the light and easy, and this fact, coupled with a tendency to repetition, has been of small encouragement to comment on the work of the orchestra. For one program we had performance of the overture to the "Magie Flute," Schönborg's "Verklärte Nacht," repeated, and Liszt's "Les Préludes," to each of which was brought an interpretative sense that redeemed the concert from unimpaired dullness. For the next program we heard Haydn's symphony in C major, known as the "Bear"; Chabrier's bucolic, and slightly jazzy, "Marche Joyeuse," and Sowerby's suite, "From the Northland."

All that need be said about the march is contained in the above four words. The symphony plodded rather wearily and heavily on its way, with the instruments in the orchestra somewhat antagonistic in the matter of piano and the ensemble not what it usually is under Mr. Verbrughe's leadership. The men were not alert, and there resulted differences of opinion concerning points of attack.

This concert served one very good purpose, for it brought to Minneapolis for the first time the composition by Mr. Sowerby, which is the best of his compositions we have heard here. He has apparently forsaken the ways of unattractive vocal finish and delicacy of intonation that he usually is under Mr. Verbrughe's leadership. The men were not alert, and there resulted differences of opinion concerning points of attack.

Mr. Sowerby has faithfully reproduced in musical terminology the messages nature gave him. He has discovered nothing of a very profound character, he does not plumb the depths; his not to reason why; but while his pictures are apostrophes to the apparent, they are none the less sincere. He interprets tones, not their essence; voices, but not the tremendously vital forces that lie at the foundation of the sentient world. The gratifying thing about this work lies in the fact that this promising young writer has left the old standards behind and is looking with clearer vision toward the destiny that may be his. His gain in technique, in directness, in symmetry of form and beauty is noteworthy, and he has won a more reasonable, more sane mastery over his orchestra material.

For soloists at the two concerts we had, for the first, Rudolph Ganz, pianist and conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, who gave a finished rendering of the Tchaikovsky Concerto in B flat. There was none of the savagery we are accustomed to associate with performances of this work; it was conceived on more reflective, more refined lines than any we have heard before. For

the second, Efram Zimbalist played the Glasounoff violin concerto, imparting far deeper character to it than has ever been heard here. Judged from this appearance, Zimbalist deserves a place with the best violinists of our time.

A joint recital by Harold Bauer and Pablo Casals, in the supplementary concert series to the symphony concerts, proved one of the finest musical entertainments we have heard this season. In addition to groups of solos, they gave together the Beethoven Sonata in A major and the Grieg in A minor. This was the kind of playing that for sheer majesty of conception may be termed incomparable.

Portland Orchestra

in Two Concerts

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in its history the Portland Symphony Orchestra has given two concerts within a single week. The concert Monday night, Jan. 11, was the fifth of the regular evening series, and the one this morning was the first of the series of three given especially for the benefit of young people.

Mr. van Hoogstraten opened Monday's concert with the sixth ("Pastoral") Symphony of Tchaikovsky. The performance of this work gave the first genuine bit of evidence that the string section of the orchestra has improved notably under the guidance of the new conductor. They produced the leading theme of the first movement with considerable brilliance, and the element of unison was more readily apparent than at any previous performance. The feature of the evening, however, was the admirable performance of the scherzo-march of the symphony was probably the best bit of work the orchestra has ever done. The horn section produced the march themes brilliantly, and their staccato work was good. This movement elicited from the audience a tremendous response.

The second group featured the first performance in the Pacific northwest of Rubin Goldmark's "Negro Rhapsody." While warmly enjoyed by the audience, it was not better played than the Chabrier "Espada Rhapsodie" which preceded it, it did not meet with nearly the ovation that the Chabrier number did. The Johann Strauss waltz, "Tales From the Vienna Woods," closed the program. This morning's concert was of a different character entirely from any which the orchestra had ever given. The overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" opened the concert. Two samples of old dance music were given, the Boccherini "Celebrated Minuet" and Mozart's "Gavotte" from "Idomeneo." Three selections were repeated from previous concerts, the second movement from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the third movement from Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony and the Grailgier orchestral arrangement of "Irish Tune From County Derry." The glamorous excerpt from the "Caucasian Sketches" of Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, "March of the Caucasian Chief," concluded the performance.

Mr. von Hoogstraten gave a brief preliminary description of each number.

New York Stage Notes

William Kent will succeed Bernard Gorcey in the principal comedy rôle of "Song of the Flame" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, New York, next week.

Lawrence J. Anholt, who presented "Princess Ida" last season, will soon offer a succession of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas in New York.

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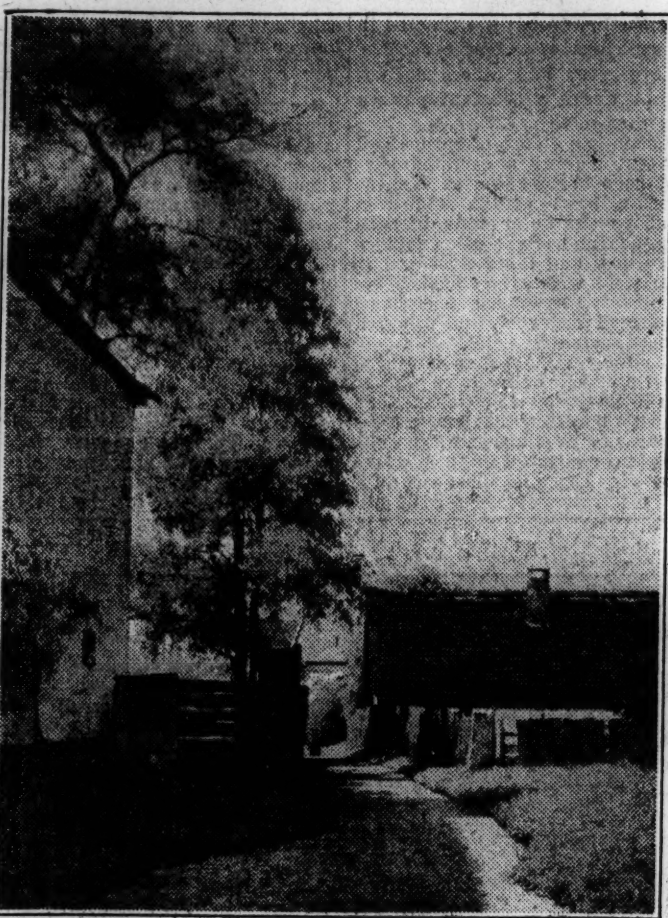
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"VILLAGE AT REST, NEAR VIENNA"



From a Painting by Ferdinand Brunner.

Ferdinand Brunner

Special Correspondence

AN AUSTRIAN painter who confines himself to setting down in soft tones glimpses of the landscape round and about Vienna is Ferdinand Brunner. Some of these studies here this winter, that of a church tower better the shadows of evening, or the tones of early morning.

He seeks not for decorative or other effects, he tells what he has to tell in simple, convincing tones, he is profound in the very simplicity of his treatment of his subject. What he gives us is nature in relation to what the hand of man has formed, the lowly cabins and a single tall tree ruling the monotony of the village street. One instinctively searches for his pictures at the Künstlerhaus in Vienna, where he exhibits regularly.

Cleveland Art Notes

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Among the exhibitions here this winter, that of Julius G. Severance at the Gage Gallery is especially praiseworthy for the artist's fine handling of both portrait and landscape, in the dissimilar mediums of expression, painting and sculpture. Miss Severance, whose home studio is in the college town of Oberlin, O., has used subjects near at hand, and shows not only portrait busts and bas-reliefs of Oberlin children and adults, but a fine series of etchings of the beautiful college buildings.

As a young girl at the Art Students' League, New York, Miss Severance won prizes for her sculptures and delighted many with her violin playing. Art won in the choice of career, but something of the sureness, the restraint and the fine rhythmic quality of her violin playing has come to her in sculpture.

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two years' study in Paris at Julien's, the Louvre and the Luxembourg. At the Kerner & Wood galleries Miss Caroline E. Colt is holding an exhibition of water colors. The Museum of Art is about to open an exhibition of American water colors, in which Cleveland work, selected from the annual display of 1925 at the museum, will be shown with that of other contemporary workers in the United States.

At the Pasadena

Community Playhouse

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The Community Players have once more turned their attention successfully to Shakespeare, beginning 1926, with a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This is the tenth Shakespeare play that the Pasadenans have put on in eight years, during which they have given 116 performances of his work. Five years ago the Community Players presented "The Merry Wives" in an outdoor theater, Brookside Park. This year's indoor version of "The Merry Wives" was achieved by means of a unit set, the main features being never changed. Variation for the 15 scenes was chiefly obtained by modifying the background with the aid of drapery and drapes. This may be for rapid handling and cinematic continuity.

Gilmore Brown, the Pasadena director, was again seen in the rôle of Sir John Falstaff. This is one of his favorite parts and he has done it many times before. Lillian Rivers and Visalia Thatcher, as Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, were truly a pair of merry, merry wives. The Dame Quickly of Mrs. A. H. Palmer was a delightful bit, while Kathryn Fraher made a sweet Anne Page. Others in the large cast distinguishing themselves were Herbert Rooksby, Fernando Rodriguez, Jerome Coray, and Roger Stanton.

The other plays by Shakespeare which the Pasadenans have done in their time are: "As You Like It," "The Comedy of Errors," "King Lear," "Love's Labor's Lost," "The Merchant of Venice," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Twelfth Night."

That the prophet is not always honored at home has been proved by the awarding of the Arthur Noble medal to Gilmore Brown, for having made the most valuable contribution toward civic advancement in Pasadena in 1925. As director of the Pasadena Playhouse for eight years—ever since its origin—Mr. Brown was held to be worthy of the first bestowing of the new honor.

While in southern California recently, John Drinkwater, author of "Abraham Lincoln," "Cromwell" and other plays, became interested in the Pasadena Community Playhouse, comparing it more than favorably to the Repertory Theater of Birmingham, England, with which he has long been actively associated.

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Decorative Arts at Boston Museum

MUCH has been said and written about the International Exposition of Decorative and Industrial Arts held in Paris during the last year. It evoked much enthusiasm and criticism. It was possible for the visitor to have a fairly good perspective of the quality of production in the contemporary minor arts in many countries. A part of it has recently been imported and is now on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is a specialized part, namely, French. We are a little disappointed that the American Association of Museums did not see fit to invite other countries to contribute so that those persons who could not attend the exhibits in Paris might have had at least a sample of the variety. The crafts in Europe are so rapidly taking on a homogeneous nature that we shall probably find a marked tendency toward less differentiation between national contributions in the future.

With an appreciation of all the difficulties encountered in making things look "at home" here in the cool atmosphere of gray walls and gigantic plaster casts, the attempt at ensemble arrangement has been altogether successful. The groups are overlaid with decoration, patterned rugs, patterned tapestries, figured fabrics, elaborate furniture, not to mention smaller pieces. It is difficult to bring so heterogeneous a combination into one without achieving a note of garishness. The beauty of individual things is lost rather than enhanced by being in such a group. And so, one recommends not thinking of most of the things in group formation but isolating them as one would in a department store. There will be many things to tempt the eye.

The furniture shows a tendency toward the exotic in the fine fluent line of the more delicate things of the eighteenth century. The upholstery of beautifully woven tapestries, the delicate wood carvings, the finely balanced designs, show a craftsmanship of the first order. Cabinets, commodes, tables carved from ebony, walnut, mahogany are pleasing to the eye for beautifully proportioned shape and small delicate decorations that are always characteristic of the finer French things. There are interesting amusing inlays of ivory, sharkskin, etc. A lacquer screen with raised flower decorations and inlaid mother of pearl is made in the manner of the original Chinese lacquers. There are the furnishings of the bathroom of the Duchess d'Alba, wrought bronze pieces with carved designs. The ceramics are perhaps the most interesting of the contributions. For they strike a note that is very different from the other things that in their best moments are derivative. There is a tendency toward a heavier design, a rougher surface. The "grand feu" process of firing succeeds in producing some very interesting glazes with a mottled effect. The decoration is reduced to a minimum, the potters depend upon the beauty of the surface. In glass, too, there is experimenting with arrested bubble effects and deeply defined etched surfaces.

The fabrics are particularly appealing. One observes that important artists in Paris have contributed the patterns to some. It is a satisfaction to see the combination of beautiful patterns with fine dyed materials. There are other things, rugs, lamps, pictures, bronzes, books and metals.

An exhibition like this awakens a realization of the extent of efforts in the crafts in one country. If we multiply this by the number of countries in Europe we can appreciate that there is not the standstill there in production of fine things that some people would have us believe. Although there is much that is unimportant, there are many things that should demand our attention for their ingenuity and persistence. There is a standard set for fine quality, regardless. This tenacity is commendable in an age of perfected machine work.

A revue called "Americana 1926," by J. P. McEvoy, will be produced by the Greenwich Village group this Spring in New York. They also have acquired a comedy by Mr. McEvoy entitled "Room at the Top."

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Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

"LET the Transportation Act alone," is a growing sentiment among railroad men who believe that the Act of 1920 contained many features which have been helpful to the roads. Some of the objectionable clauses, such as the recapture of earnings and even the Labor Board, to which some executives object, are counteracted by the good which is found in the major provisions of the act.

The first evidence of a movement to make changes in the act, under which railroad service has been immeasurably improved, while earnings, at the same time, have increased, came when the Potter plan was first announced to the world. Later came proposals that the Labor Board be eliminated and complicated machinery set up in its place. Following which the Cummins bill for compulsory consolidation within three years, and a confiscation of all earnings above 6 per cent, came immediately.

The question of pooling revenues—of taking from one forcibly to give to another—involved broad questions. While precedent exists in a railroad sense, indirectly, for such steps, the primary purpose of this entire proceeding is to help one railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Had the directors of the St. Paul, in the decade preceding federal control, exercised reasonable prudence, no such problem would have arisen. If earnings can be taken from one company and given to another, an extension of this to all industry could readily follow.

Newspapers on Trains

Trains of the Frisco Lines will have The Christian Science Monitor in their club or observation cars, arrangements having been made with J. W. Nourse, general passenger agent. The trains to be so equipped include the Florida, Kansas City, and the Kansas City-Florida Special, leaving Kansas City at 8 p. m., carrying observation car to Jacksonville and through sleeper to Miami, and the Sunland, leaving Kansas City at 9 a. m., with through cars to St. Petersburg, New Orleans and Atlanta. The route is via Memphis and Birmingham.

The railroads on whose trains The Christian Science Monitor is now carried are: Atlanta & West Georgia, more & Ohio, Boston & Albany, Chicago Great Western, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Frisco Lines, Denver & Rio Grande, Great Northern, Gulf Coast Lines, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Southern, So. Line, Union Pacific, Washash, and Western Pacific.

When "Uncle Davy" Robinson, Rock Island engineer, brought the Golden State Limited into Dalhart, Texas, recently on his last run, he completed a service of 50 years during which time he has never involved in train accident, nor disciplined for infraction of any of the numerous rules.

Mr. Robinson attributed his perfect record to the fact that from the time he was called for duty until released again, he kept his thoughts on the work he had to do. During his railroad career, he estimates that he traveled 2,500,000 miles, or the equivalent to 100 times around the globe. He was the first mayor of Dalhart, Tex., chairman of the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and member of various Rock Island Clubs, one of which is named in his honor. Mr. Robinson retired to the management of his farms.

Section Four of the Interstate Commerce Act, the "long and short haul" clause, will be a matter of importance to Miami and contiguous points in a short time, according to F. J. Lismann, New York banker, economist and railroad expert.

The numerous steamship lines now operating to that point will create a situation similar to that at every point where rail and water lines meet in competition. The railroads, when the present heavy rush of freight decreases somewhat, will find it necessary to meet the water rates at Miami, and the combination rates at inland points. By that, is meant the "basing"

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of rates on the Miami water rate, since goods moving by water to Miami and thence inland by rail would take a cheaper through rate than goods moving all-rail at present rates.

In order to obtain a proportion of the business, the railroads in that section, as elsewhere, when confronted by water competition—must make rates based on the water rate to Miami and nearby points, while still charging the full rate to other points. The south is facing the "long and short" haul situation.

Motor Truck Regulation
Truck owners, meeting in New York concurrently with the Automobile Show, disapproved of the terms of the Ainey-Cummins bill, by the terms of which motor trucks engaged in interstate commerce would be made subject to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as are railroads, telephone companies, pipe lines, etc.

The American Electric Railway Association, American Railway Association, National Association of Railroad and Public Utility Commissioners and others indorse this regulation of commercial motor lines. The truck operators contend that a feature of the bill, which gives a railroad the opportunity to obtain a certificate to operate trucks between consignee and shipper, and between stations, would automatically stifle competition. Unregulated motor vehicle operation is uneconomical and the need of legislation, fair to both motor line promoters and established rail and trolley lines, is increasingly apparent.

Use of Private Cars
An investigation of the use of official, or so-called "private" cars, has been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of information obtained during the Nickel Plate merger hearings as to improper uses of these. It is indicated that persons are carried who are not entitled to free transportation. Train conductors seldom invade an official car, assuming that all of the passengers therein are railroad officers or members of their families.

The use of these business cars is excessive, particularly for personal trips. Cars are taken to Florida from northern and western points, carrying only one or two passengers. While the long and heavy trains, the southern route must add one or more official cars, often on the rear end behind the observation, which has been advertised as an attraction for "pay" passengers. The use of this equipment might readily be confined to official railroad business.

Red Oil for Switch Lamps
"Breaking in" the beginner in railroad service involves certain standard pranks. In the freight traffic department, a new boy is sent from one office to another seeking a bill-of-lading "sticker" or "tag." At 4 o'clock, he is sent in to the chief's office to ask "if it is time to tie up the railroad business." New rate-clerks receive mysterious telephone requests for the rate on "post-holes."

In the shops, apprentices still follow directions in asking for left-handed monkey wrenches, while many men sitting in presidents' and general managers' chairs today have walked from one end of the yard to the other, as boys, seeking red oil for switch lamps.

Of Interest to Travelers
"Double-tracking" between New York and Miami will be completed by Aug. 1, when the Florida East Coast will close up the last gap of 120 miles in the line.

The Pennsylvania has changed the schedules of its eastbound Detroit-New York train. The "Red Arrow," as it is now known, will leave Detroit at 1:55 p. m. via Toledo and Pittsburgh, arriving at New York at

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Weekly rate, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$24.00.
Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.
No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.
Is within short distance of Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.
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1000 Rooms, Each with Bath
Room and Bath \$2.00 and up
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The Christian Science Monitor will be delivered to rooms of guests upon request.

"Welcome to the Prince George"

VIENNA WOMEN
AID DELINQUENT

Youthful Offenders, Under Care of Women, Becoming More Tractable

VIENNA, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Commandant Allen, the energetic chief of the London Women's Police Service, recently gave in Vienna, a lecture on the aim and scope of the uniformed force in England. Though the results of that innovation have proved most successful, it is not the intention of the Austrian authorities to employ women for such work. "But," said President Schober, chief of the Austrian service, in an interview, "as soon as finances allow, we hope to enlist more women for that preventive and after-care side of our work, in which we already have some 20 engaged."

Since the idea died out that the people exist for the police, and not the police for the people, this social branch of the service has been gradually enlisting the help of more and more women. There are care committees to fight the neglect and brutalization of the homeless youth of a great city.

Child beggars are now placed in charge of women. They visit the homes of those who have come in touch with the police, and one woman is chief of the section which examines children in custody, to recommend them or not, as the case may be, for transference to a home.

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struction in most elementary school subjects, they get here an introduction to a simple process of book-binding.

A still wider circle of activity is offered by the now prevailing "conditional" sentence, which has come to be recognized as so much more effective than the four walls of a prison. The women visit these boys and girls, as friends, and here undoubtedly the appearance of a uniform would be harmful rather than helpful. "There is also the section which is trying to win over to temperate habits those addicted to drink, and jointly with other societies aims at improving the conditions under which these people live. In none of this work, however, have the women anything to do with criminal cases. It has been found too that house-to-house visitation by women is much more successful than when undertaken by men, and especially in the Jugendgericht (the Juvenile Court) and in the work of the society for the protection of women and girls, their tact and unobtrusive sympathy are invaluable.

It proved to be needed that this work is bearing fruit. The following figures will show. Since 1919 almost 2000 children have been brought into homes; 500 have been given back to their parents, and work has been found for over 400 others. Here is the practical realization of the sentence which is written over the doorway to the "Furorger": "We wish to help, not to punish."

OREGON BRIDGE COMPLETED
PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11 (Special)—Harrisburg bridge, the latest link in the Pacific highway which extends from one end of the state to the other, from Portland to the California line, has been completed. The new bridge crosses the Willamette River at Farrisburg, and replaces a 60-year-old ferry boat.

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vate bath \$5.50 \$6.50
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Quotations to 1:30 p. m.									
Sales	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Last				
200 Art Metals	74%	74%	74%				
200 Art Metals	74%	74%	74%				
273 Art TT	142%	142%	142%				
200 Art Metals	62%	62%	62%				
116 Amoshek	65	65	65				
141 Bos H	79%	79%	79%				
200 Art Metals	104%	104%	104%				
5 Flegton H	96%	96%	96%				
200 Art Metals	40%	40%	40%				
20 B&M at	61%	61%	61%				
20 B&M at	51	51	51				
20 B&M at	88	88	88				
10 B&M at C	78	78	78				
20 B&M p. pr.	14%	14%	14%				
200 Cities Sr.	37%	37%	37%				
60 C. Range	18%	18%	18%				
60 Dodge M	42%	42%	42%				
1000 Erie	86	86	86				
100 East SS	44	44	44				
100 East SS	44	44	44				
200 Mass G	65%	65%	65%				
200 Mass G	44	44	44				
65 Edison Elec	209%	209%	209%				
20 Pub Ser	101%	101%	101%				
200 First Nat	40%	40%	40%				
50 Franklin	1	1	1				
65 Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11				
1000 Erie	28%	28%	28%				
327 Gillette	107%	107%	107%				
1000 Erie	107%	107%	107%				
223 Nelson Co	17	17	17				
15 Island Crk	152	152	152				
100 Erie	1	1	1				
25 Kerr Lake	1	1	1				
100 Erie	53	53	53				
50 Cent p	9	9	9				
100 Erie	84%	84%	84%				
61 Mass Gas	83%	83%	83%				
10 Mass Gas	88	88	88				
100 Erie	9%	9%	9%				
100 Erie	9%	9%	9%				
200 Erie	53	53	53				
120 Nat Leather	4%	4%	4%				
100 Erie	20%	20%	20%				
140 NE Tel	115%	115%	115%				
200 NT NH & H	41%	41%	41%				
100 Erie	19	19	19				
100 Erie	19	19	19				
100 Erie	13%	13%	13%				
100 Erie	13%	13%	13%				
70 Swift Inter	100%	100%	100%				
100 Erie	68%	68%	68%				
100 Erie	118	118	118				
200 Erie	48%	48%	48%				
140 Erie	48%	48%	48%				
140 Erie	48%	48%	48%				
115 Erie Apex	7%	7%	7%				
100 Erie Metals	9	9	9				
200 Erie	5%	5%	5%				
72 Venezuela-II	41	41	41				
45 Walworth	21	21	21				
130 War Bros	45%	45%	45%				
25 Winona	15	15	15				

BONDS									
Sales	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Last				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	98%	98%	98%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	88%	88%	88%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	88%	88%	88%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	104%	104%	104%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	104%	104%	104%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	100%	100%	100%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	100%	100%	100%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	100%	100%	100%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	100%	100%	100%				
\$2000 EHS 54 35	100%	100%	100%				

BOSTON CURB									
Sales	High	Low	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Last				
Ace	1%	1%	1%				
Alamo	24	24	24				
Bag Smith	42	42	42				
Belmont	44	44	44				
Bell	44	44	44				
Chief Cons Min	3%	3%	3%				
Crystal Cop	52	52	52				
Eureka	06%	06%	06%				
Erupcion									

Trade in Practically All Is Gaining Momentum

Business activity in practically all lines is showing momentum, following the post-holiday lull, according to the First National Bank of Boston. Orders are increasing, there is a more generous attitude toward future commitments, and plans are under way for some of the principal industries to announce year-end market quotations.

While production in basic industries for the last year was approximately at the high level of 1923, the reduced capacity to meet accumulated deficit or emergency needs, but rather on the growth and prosperity of the country, facilitated by steady and effective transportation facilities, and intelligent adjustment of operations to market requirements.

Statistics by the "normal" requirements, records in production have established in steel, copper, automobiles, rubber tires, building, silk, rayon and possibly lumber.

In spite of the heavy volume of output and the prevalence of small lot buying during most of the year, the market has moved without hesitation or delay.

Steel Industry Active

The steel industry begins the new year with operations at about 87 per cent of capacity, with a moderate increase in unfilled orders since last September. A strong buying movement from the construction industry, automobile, machine tool, electrical and railroads, is expected to sustain operations at unusually high levels for another year.

Compared to the usual seasonal trend, construction volume in December had exceeded that of the previous month, and prospects are good for another high April. The first half of this year, but with a probability that a turning point will be reached during that period.

While production in the automobile industry declined during the last two months of 1925, December output was 65 per cent above a year ago.

A heavy production schedule is contemplated for this year, with reduced prices and improvement in design and sales stimuli.

Silk Leads Textiles

Among textiles, silk is the most active. During 1925 production and distribution of goods in the textile industry, and judging from present heavy orders, 1926 will be another banner year.

Accelerated activity in the cotton industry, which began last August, continued through the year with operations in December the highest since April. The steady increase in orders for finished goods, assures good volume for at least the first three months of this year.

Spinning is improving in the wool market, and with raw wool prices one-third less than a year ago, the outlook is more encouraging. The substantial improvement is being marked in practically all branches of the shoe and leather industries.

Most of the major industries are not operating at much higher volume than a year ago. These operations are based upon increasing orders, more extensive future commitments, and the large attendance at the recent national shows that have recently been held.

Situation Sound

While the apparent soundness of the more fundamental factors—comparatively cheap money, high purchasing power, moderate inventories, conservative prices in the money market, and so on—are recognized, there is some apprehension that production may be stepped up in excess of consumers' requirements.

On the other hand there is a growing feeling that we have entered upon the period of the most complete and beneficial of a broad distribution of the benefits of the aggregate consumption of a nation in which wealth is widely distributed is much greater than when the same amount of wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few.

The full extent of this force cannot be estimated, but its influence as a fundamental trade stimulus will be considered in any attempt to appraise future business developments.

Resented the outlook for the first half of 1926 appears very favorable, and a marked change from the present situation is looked for, it seems probable that the entire system, under a policy of restraint will be necessary, in some lines, at least.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks comprises (000 omitted):

	1926	1926
Total gold reserves	\$2,814.73	\$2,799.03
Gold coin and bullion	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total reserves	2,966.83	2,949.87
Bills discounted		
Sec. 13 gov't obligs	951.872	895.96
Other bills discounted	201.310	190.80
Bills not in op mkt	306.859	327.40
U.S. bills on hand	1,000.00	1,000.00
Mem bank res acct	2,342.730	2,279.74
Fed. res acct	1,692.01	1,733.78
Ratio of total res to dep and F R note	74.62%	73.75%
Deposits		
Deposits	74.7%	73.75%

The ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, as of Jan. 20, 1926, compared with the previous week and year ago, follows:

	Jan. 20, 1926	Jan. 21, 1926	Jan. 20, 1925
Boston	61.5	61.0	77.1
New York	86.0	81.8	81.8
Philadelphia	78.0	78.0	78.0
Cleveland	76.5	76.1	72.6
Richmond	69.4	70.3	61.1
St. Louis	73.0	73.0	73.0
Chicago	73.4	71.5	77.7
St. Paul	73.0	73.0	73.0
Minneapolis	73.8	75.0	81.8
Kansas City	65.9	68.0	72.7
San Antonio	112.0	112.0	112.0
San Francisco	74.7	75.6	75.3
Total	74.4	72.7	78.8

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Jan. 20	Jan. 13
Total gold reserves	\$168.461	\$170.550
Gold ex frn. nts.	92.237	93.277
Bills discounted		
Sec. 13 gov't obligs	14,284	16,261
Other bills discounted	13,772	12,629
Bills not in op mkt	84,105	87,893
U.S. bills on hand	112,000	112,000
Mem bank res acct	145,895	148,661
Fed. res acct	168,692	167,903

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	Jan. 20, 1926	Jan. 13, 1926
Total gold reserves	\$1,068,507.00	\$1,039,712.00
Total reserves	1,068,507.00	1,039,712.00
Bills discounted		
Sec. 13 gov't obligs	93,232.00	157,961.00
Other bills discounted	29,232.00	35,988.00
All others	27,800.00	27,800.00
Bills not in op mkt	27,800.00	27,800.00

CONSOLIDATED COAL DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Directors of the Consolidation Coal Company have declared a dividend of \$1.00 per share for the year ending December 31, 1925.

INDUSTRIALS			
Sales (In hundreds)	High	Low	1-30
7 Ala Grt So Ry...	105	105	105
4 Am Gr Co...	105	105	105
10 AlpaHt Port Corp...	125	125	125
2 Amal Lea pf...	167	167	167
10 Am Bk of Ind...	94	94	94
50 AmL & Trac pf...	114	114	114
7 Pw & Ld pf...	94	94	94
1 Am Pw & Lt pf...	94	94	94
1 Am Superw A...	35	35	35
1 Am Superw B...	35	35	35
1 Asso Gs & Elw new...	32	32	32
1 Bkx Knox cts...	103	103	103
1 Borden Co...	104	104	104
6 Bridge Mach...	14	14	14
1 Buick City R R...	14	14	14
25 Bucyrus Co...	179	179	179
1 Bufl Nia & East...	37	37	37
1 Bufl Nia & East...	37	37	37
1 Car Lt & Pw...	1	1	1
40 Celluloid Co pf...	26	26	26
1 Cht Nip Mfg A...	42	42	42
1 Cht Nip Mfg B...	42	42	42
50 Chand-Cleve pf...	47	47	47
6 Com with Pw new...	49	49	49
1 Cons Dairy Prod...	5	5	5
3 Cons G&E B&H new...	56	56	56
1 Cons Land & C...	56	56	56
4 Cont Baking A...	116	116	116
1 Cont Baking B...	116	116	116
1 Cont Baking C...	116	116	116
2 Courtaulds Ltd...	32	32	32
1 Doehler Die Cast...	14	14	14
2 DuBilier C&R new...	8	8	8
1 Eastern Steamship...	86	86	86
1 Elec B&B&H new...	107	107	107
5 Elec Investors...	69	69	69
1 Elec Rdn...	85	85	85
1 Emporium Corp...	38	38	38
1 Eng Publ Ser pf...	101	101	101
1 Eng Publ Ser pf...	101	101	101
1 Fagel Motors Co...	99	99	99
2 Fisk Rub 1 pf...	112	112	112
55 Theater...	19	19	19
1 Freshman Co (C)...	42	42	42
5 Fndation Co Fgn...	42	42	42
1 Gen Bak Corp A...	94	94	94
5 Gen Bak Corp B...	14	14	14
1 G&Y R & Pow...	146	146	146
14 Gillette Saf R...	108	108	108
12 Goodyear T & R...	35	35	35
83 Grimes R&C Rec...	7	7	7
1 Hap Candy St A...	7	7	7
1 Hap Candy St B...	15	15	15
12 Hires (CB) Co...	25	25	25
2 Imp Tob GB&L...	17	17	17
45 Intercon Rub...	21	21	21
1 Int Rub Del...	19	19	19
1 Jones Rad Mfr...	1	1	1
1 Kraft Cheese...	83	83	83
9 Kresge (SS) W...	77	77	77
1 Lehigh C & N...	120	120	120
14 Leh Pow Sec Vt...	234	234	234
1 Lib M&N & L...	89	89	89
1 Lib M&N & L...	89	89	89
5 Lib Rd Ch Stores...	92	92	92
1 McCord R&M vtc...	24	24	24
1 Mesabi Iron...	2	2	2
4 Mid West Ut...	126	126	126
1 Mid So Co...	44	44	44
1 Midvale St Co Del...	37	37	37
1 Mirror Co pf...	101	101	101
2 Nat Pub Serv A...	22	22	22
2 Nat Pub Serv B...	22	22	22
1 Nevada Cal Elec...	37	37	37
2 Nickel Plate W...	108	108	108
1 Niz B N Tr rcts...	85	85	85
68 Nor Ohio Pw...	64	64	64
10 No States Pw A...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw B...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw C...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw D...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw E...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw F...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw G...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw H...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw I...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw J...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw K...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw L...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw M...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw N...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw O...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw P...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw Q...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw R...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw S...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw T...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw U...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw V...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw W...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw X...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw Y...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw Z...	123	123	123
10 No States Pw A...	123	123	12

⁶/₂% for Your January Funds

STRAUSS First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds afford every investor or prospective investor the opportunity of making his January funds earn the maximum yield consistent with the greatest degree of safety.

Current offerings are available in maturities from two to ten years, in denominations of \$1000, \$500, and \$100 to net 6½%. The attached coupon will bring you a detailed description of these offerings and a copy of our booklet "How to Analyze a First Mortgage Bond."

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Please send me without obligation, your descriptive circulars, and copy of your booklet showing the Strauss Safety Procedure.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

A HOUSE OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES

TIFFT BROTHERS

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Third National Bank Building, Springfield, Mass.
Agricultural National Bank Building, Pittsfield, Mass.

Sales in hundreds	High	Low	1:30
22 Con Gas Bail 5s ..	100%	100%	100%
5 Cudahy Pack 5½s ..	93%	93%	93%
12 Detroit City Gas ss ..	105%	105%	105%
3 Ettington-Schilld Code 9½s ..	94%	94%	94%
20 Elec Refgn 6s wvl. 105%	105%	105%	105%
1 Federal Sugar 6½ 32 93%	93%	93%	93%
10 Flor EwLst 6s wvl. 93%	93%	93%	93%
1 General Pet 6s ..	101%	101%	101%
do do ..	93%	93%	93%
2 Goodyear T&R 5s ..	98%	98%	98%
6 Gulf Oil 5s ..	100%	100%	100%
2 Inland SU 5½s 45. 98%	98%	98%	98%
1 Lab. McN & L ts. 104%	104%	104%	104%
2 Long Isl Light 6s 100%	100%	100%	100%
1 Manitoba 7s ..	104%	104%	104%
15 Mass G Co 5½ 46.100%	100%	100%	100%
4 Min SPS&N 5½ 97%	97%	97%	97%
1 Morris & Co 7½s 104%	104%	104%	104%
4 Nor States Pw 6¼ 104%	104%	104%	104%
22 Nor St Pw crt 6½ 102%	102%	102%	102%
1 Ohio Pw 5s 101%	94%	94%	94%
15 Penn O Ed 6s 50.106%	106%	106%	106%
3 Phil 1st 5½ 47. 107%	107%	107%	107%
2 Pure Oil 6½s ..	103%	102%	103%
1 Schultz EE 6s nw 97%	97%	97%	97%
51 SE P&L 6s ..	108%	107%	108%
5 SE P&L 6s nw 102%	102%	102%	102%
22 Sun Oil 5s 58 ..	124%	124%	124%
8 Swift & Co 5s ..	98%	97%	98%
11 Union Oil 7s ..	98%	97%	98%
3 Trumbull 3rd 6s 40 96%	96%	96%	96%
1 Un Oil Prod 8s ..	33%	33%	33%
2 US&P 6½s 27 ..	101%	101%	101%
2 USUBk 6½s 31 ..	102%	102%	102%
1 USUBk 6½s 35 ..	102%	102%	102%
10 USUBk 6½s 40 ..	102%	102%	102%
6 USUBk 6½s 37 ..	102%	102%	102%
1 USUBk 6½s 39 ..	102%	102%	102%
2 Vacaun 6½s 40 ..	102%	102%	102%
10 USMelters 7½s 100%	100%	100%	100%
2 Walworth Co 6½s ..	95%	95%	95%

FOREIGN BONDS

1 City Cologne 6½ 50 85½	85½	85½	85½
1 City Paris 6½ 50 85½	85½	85½	85½
1 City Heidelberg 7½ 90 98½	98½	98½	98½
6 Ethel France 7s ..	82%	82%	82%
10 Ethel France 7s ..	82%	82%	82%
2 French Natl 8½ 81	81	81	81
2 Eurocoron 6½ 81	81	81	81
22 Gr Cons ET Pw 6½ 85½	85½	85½	85½
5 Hamb Elec 7s 35	94%	94%	94%
2 Ind Elc Finland 7 91	91%	91%	91%
1 Italian Power 6½ 81 101%	101%	101%	101%
10 King Denmk 5½ 98 98%	98%	98%	98%
1 Krupp Electric 7½ 92 92%	92%	92%	92%
6 Madrid Colon 8½ 98	98%	98%	98%
17 Mex Govt 6½ 81 101%	101%	101%	101%
30 Rhine Manl 7s ..	97%	96%	96%
12 Swiss Govt 6½ 81 101%	101%	101%	101%
1 Russian 5½s Cfr N 16%	16%	16%	16%
1 Russian 5½s Cfr 16%	16%	16%	16%
1 Swedish 5½s Cfr 16%	16%	16%	16%
26 Stemk Hal 7s ..	98%	98%	98%
1 Stemk Hal 7s ..	98%	98%	98%
1 Swiss 5½s Cfr 102%	102%	102%	102%
7 Thyro EL Wks 94%	94%	94%	94%
71 Tokyo Lt LT 6s ..	97%	97%	97%

Actual sales.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for leading commodities:

	Jan. 22, Dec. 22, Jan. 23,	1928	1929	1925
Cash, No. 2 red ..	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow ..	93¾	91¾	144	144
Oats, No. 2 white ..	53	52	70½	70½
Rye, No. 2 ..	50	50	61	61
Barley, prime ..	15.50	15.00	16.80	16.80
Corn, mess ..	37.50	34.00	35.25	35.25
Wheat, family No. 2 ..	28.00	28.00	31.50	31.50
Year gran ..	5.00	5.00	6.10	6.10
On, No. F. Phila.	24.26	24.26	25.80	25.80
Flour, No. 2 ..	67	69	88	88
.....	9.25	9.25	10.85	10.85
.....	14.125	13.125	13.875</	

PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK ARE LOWER

Cattle and Lambs Off More Than Hogs—Receipts Continue Liberal

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—(Special)—After reaching new high prices on the current crop, both shippers and big killers backed away from buoyant hog prices with the result that values closed rather sharply under the high leads early in the week, and 10 to 15 cents under a week earlier, with light lights 15 to 20 cents off, according to the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

A droopy, dressed trade was a weakening factor in all branches of the live-stock trade, more depressive probably in the cattle and lamb trade than on hogs.

Most grades of fed steers sold 25 to 40 cents, exceptions being well-finished heavies and yearlings which had seen enough conditioning to make them good to choice. Rough plain heavy steers got the hardest slap.

Fat lambs declined 75 cents to \$1, the dressed lamb trade at some Eastern points falling as much as \$3 to \$5. Receipts of the plain supply of the general, although there was some abatement as contrasted with a week earlier, during the last three calendar weeks, approximately 650,000 head of cattle have arrived at 11 large markets, a supply entirely too bountiful to permit an active trade in the bulk of the supply of this supply has comprised steers, in-between grade, short-fed offerings, with a liberal sprinkling of merely warmed up descriptions.

At the week's high time the average cost of hogs jumped to \$12.40 at Chicago, packers dropping out of the market. As the week closed the average cost was around \$11.75, with the top \$12.50 for 160-pound averages, although \$13 was paid on the heavy end of the lot. The spread between heavy butchers and underweights continued to narrow. Packing sows ruled firm. Suggestive of the plain supply of the fat steer run, the extreme top on yearlings was \$11.25, no heavies selling above \$11, although a moderate sprinkling made \$10.50 to \$10.85. Representing kinds that had been fed 90 to 120 days mostly, the bulk of the fat steer run ran at \$10.25 to \$10.50, rough steers with weight but very plain, selling downward to \$8.25.

Killers had access to many more steers than had in the past, and in the feed lot and of value to sell at \$8.50 to \$9.25 than at any time recently. The decline on lower grade steers and the increased supply of the latter was effective in slicing 50 cents off of heavy cows and heifers, but an interesting development occurred in the cow trade, strong 25 to 50-cent prices, together with almost runaway activity featuring canners, cutters and common cows.

As a result the spread between low grade offerings and good to choice kinds is now the narrowest of the season. Bulls declined 25¢ to \$10.50 and yearlings, after selling actively and sharply higher, declined to the previous week's closing levels.

Fat lambs topped at \$15.50 early in the week, but the practical top late was \$16, with a spread of \$14.50 to \$17.50. The bulk of the heavy lambs sold below \$14, illustrating the penalty applied on big weight.

Yearlings suffered in sympathy with lambs, going mostly at \$12.25 to \$12.50. Sheep showed relatively little change, scarcity being the supporting factor.

SELLING PRESSURE DEPRESSES WHEAT ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—(Special)—Heavy selling pressure which developed on an early upturn in the wheat market today led to a sharp break in prices. The increased selling was associated with an opinion from a trade authority here that wheat values in the United States would have to undergo a substantial decline before there would be much on the buying side.

He called attention especially to wheat shipments backing up in Canada, and not only at terminals but at country points as well, and he also gave emphasis to reports of unexpected shipments from Germany and Russia. The opening, unchanged to 1/4 cent lower, May (new) \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.73, and July \$1.49 1/2 to \$1.50, was followed by a fractional advance and then a sudden reaction that carried May down to \$1.69 1/2 and July to \$1.43.

Corn and oats were also influenced by wheat. After opening at 1/4 cent off to 3/4 up, May \$3 1/2 to \$3 3/4, the corn market showed slight gains, and then underwent a 1/4-cent decline to an equal advance. May 44 1/2 to 44 3/4. Later, all months showed some loss. Higher quotations on hogs gave a lift to the grain market.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

*Am. Fed. Tr. Inv. Co. 100 100
Diversified Trust Shares 16 16
Indust. Trust Shares 12 12
In Sec. of Am. (no par) 12 12
do 1/2 of Series A 100 100
do 1/2 of Series B 100 100
do 1/2 of Series C 100 100
do 1/2 of Series D 100 100
do 1/2 of Series E 100 100
do 1/2 of Series F 100 100
do 1/2 of Series G 100 100
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do 1/2 of Series L 100 100
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ELEVEN SOCCER TEAMS ADVANCE

Three Matches in the First Round, Challenge Cup Play, Drawn

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The first round of the open competition for the National Challenge Cup got under way last Saturday and Sunday with all of the strongest soccer combinations which take in the territory from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard participating. Fourteen games were played and 11 winners advanced to the second round while three matches resulted in draws, re-plays of which will be in order over the coming week-end. The second round will be completed not later than Feb. 7.

One of the outstanding results of the opening round which means the crowning of new national champions was the easy manner in which the New Bedford Football Club disposed of the present holders, the Boston Soccer Club, by 5 goals to 0. The losers made a fairly even match of it in the first period and were trailing at the interval by one goal; but the Whalers finished strong and netted four goals in the closing half, the last three requiring a period of six minutes.

That soccer is gaining in popularity with increasing rapidity was clearly indicated at Mark Street, where the R. I. last Sunday, when the Providence and Fall River football clubs met. Despite the fact that the weather was not of the best and the underfoot conditions were very poor, close to 10,000 persons witnessed the match and the home team, the Whalers, eliminated by the hustling aggression from Fall River by the score of 3 to 2. At half time both teams were locked with one goal each; but Fall River proved their class in the wind-up session by adding two more tallies while the visitors scored only one.

Meet Little Trouble
The J. & P. Co. representatives of Pawtucket, R. I., had little trouble in advancing to the second round of the National Challenge Cup. The club of Pawtucket, Mass., by 4 goals to 1. The Threadworkers netted one in the initial session and three more in the second half. The losers secured their only tally in the second half from the penalty spot.

The biggest upset of first-round matches in the East was the draw game between the Trenton Football Club of Trenton, N. J., and the Philadelphia Soccer Club of the American Soccer League. Almost evenly contested before the match that the Trentonians, one of the three qualifying teams in the East, were drawn to fall before the attack of the Quakers. Each club netted one goal in the first session and two in the final half. The Trentonians scored two goals in the first half and the Philadelphia Soccer Club scored two in the second half. The game ended without further score and will be replayed at Philadelphia tomorrow.

Probably the toughest contest was between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Indiana Flooring Company at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, which ended in a draw after overtime periods. Robert Miller, veteran Bethlehem and Todd Shipyard player, who is now manager and captain of the Wanderers, opened the scoring for his club in the first half. Immediately after half-time referee Cunningham awarded a penalty kick against the Wanderers, which fullback of Brooklyn, could not negotiate and Renzulli stopped the shot. Yule equalized for the Wanderers during the second period, but the Wanderers which Renzulli stopped but carried over the line. When full time arrived both clubs had scored one goal and extra time was ordered. The Wanderers, who were in the lead in the first extra period and Miller equalized in the second overtime period. Real cup-the Wanderers were the victors in the match with all players indulging in rough play.

Boston Wins Hard Game
The Boston Soccer Club encountered more competition than was anticipated in its first-round match with the River Football Club of Quincy, Mass., and only after a hard struggle did the Hub outfit triumph over the Shipbuilders. The American League soccer proved too much for the Yankees Thistle Football Club of Yonkers, N. Y., and they were defeated by a score of 2 goals to 1 at the hands of the New York Giants Football Club, while the Bethlehem Steel aggregation easily defeated their league mates, the Newark Soccer Club, 5 goals to 1. The most amazing feature of this match was the failure of the Stars to make a single goal against the New Yorkers in view of the fact that three weeks ago he had established an American record by scoring five goals against that club by scoring five tallies in a single game. Stark leads in the individual goal scoring column of the American Soccer League with 32 to his credit.

The Sparta Football Club of Chicago, who were in their first-round match, were defeated by the Chicago Bricklayers' Soccer Football Club of the same city by 2 goals to 1 through the efforts of the Chicago players. A penalty kick in the last three minutes of the game. The winners took the lead after 10 minutes in the opening period and Sparta scored a goal in the eighth minute of the second half.

Another match in the Illinois district was decided in favor of the Olympia Football Club when Vidano, the outside left of the winners followed up a score of 2 goals to 1 in their team mates, which the Thistle goals had fisted, but struck the on-rushing forward and glanced into the net, thereby giving the Olympia the victory. The Thistles for this season, at least.

The Keshua Football Club of Kenosha, Wis., surprised their more ardent admirers by holding the strong Pullman Football Club of Chicago to a 2-goal draw. The referee ordered extra time, but after 12 minutes of overtime darkness intervened and the match was abandoned and ordered replayed tomorrow at Chicago.

In the Michigan district, the last surviving club—Garwood Soccer Club—was defeated by the Michigan Football Club of Chicago by 4 goals to 2 after overtime periods of one-half hour before the largest crowd which has seen soccer in this city. Although the score was 1-1 at the interval, the home eleven displayed superior ability after the restart, but could not contribute the winning goal and at full time the teams were still tied with 2 goals each. In the extra period the Chicago entry scored twice, and just before the whistle which defeated the lone Wolverine club, the Garwoods scored.

The Vesper Football Club of St. Louis, Mo., with Fall River two years ago, defeated the Royalties Stars Football Club of Royalton, Ill., by a 2-goal margin. The Vesper team, which was featured by the winners by scoring five goals.

The Cleveland Thistle Football Club lost to the McKean Football Club of Akron at Cleveland by 2 goals to 1.

Ottawa Has Close Call from New York

Americans Nearly Tie Score in Last Period—Pittsburgh Wins Again

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Against	Pts
Ottawa	11	2	1	38	24	24
Pittsburgh	11	2	1	37	27	24
Montreal	11	2	1	37	27	24
New York	6	11	1	25	45	13
St. Patricks	6	11	1	25	45	13
Boston	4	11	3	28	48	10

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22 (Special).—The New York Americans, by means of a stirring three-period rally, gave Ottawa the closest escape from defeat of the local professional season as the Senators, who had been leading by a score of 3 to 1, were defeated by the Senators in the first 40 minutes. Had it not been for some great plays by Connell towards the end of the game, the visitors would have at least tied the score. The Americans were unable to break their losing streak and they set a fast pace at the start and maintained it throughout, and as a result the game was one of the best of the season. From then on the local scored two goals in the second period and had the game apparently won. But the Senators, who were not to be denied, and in the final period, staged one continuous attack that produced two goals. From then on the crowd was worked up and divided its time between watching the clock and the game.

The Senators tried to show any reasons why they should be in the midst of a slump. They showed great speed, a smooth-working combination on the attack and Simpson and Connell, who provided a strong defense. In the early part of the struggle the locals tested the Senators' defense, but the Senators' defense was the American's goal that kept them within striking distance of the leaders.

The Senators scored the first goal by picking up a loose puck after Langlois had stopped a rush by Boucher. The Senators then scored a second goal and passed to John Langlois, who returned the pass and Clancy went in on Forbes for the second goal. Near the end of the third period, the Senators scored their only tally in the second half from the penalty spot.

The biggest upset of first-round matches in the East was the draw game between the Trenton Football Club of Trenton, N. J., and the Philadelphia Soccer Club of the American Soccer League. Almost evenly contested before the match that the Trentonians, one of the three qualifying teams in the East, were drawn to fall before the attack of the Quakers. Each club netted one goal in the first session and two in the final half. The Trentonians scored two goals in the first half and the Philadelphia Soccer Club scored two in the second half. The game ended without further score and will be replayed at Philadelphia tomorrow.

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ALLEGHENY SIGNS MERRITT
MEADVILLE, Jan. 22 (Special).—Merritt, for the last five years assistant manager of the Allegheny team, has been signed to a two-year contract as head coach of football at Allegheny College. Merritt, who was formerly of the University of Rochester.

MILLERS DEFEAT CANADIAN SOO, 5-4

Home Team Overcomes a Three-Goal Lead in Central Hockey League Game

CENTRAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Against	Pts
Winnipeg	7	5	2	28	19	19
Winnipeg-Hib	7	5	2	28	19	19
Duluth	7	5	2	28	19	19
Canadian Soo	1	2	10	20	38	4

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22 (Special).—In the fastest hockey game since the inception of the winter sport as a league competition in Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Hockey Club defeated the Canadian Soo Hockey Club last night 5 to 4.

The first score came in the opening session from the stick of Lessard, Soo defenseman, who deflected a shot from the Mill City defense for a close-in shot that did not give goalie Cecil Thompson any chance to save. Lessard followed up with a second goal in the second period and Frank McGuire broke into the scoring column for Minneapolis, when he scored on a rebound from the stick of Lessard.

The third period was not so 30 seconds long when Quenneville scored and Kokko scored a second goal for the Soo. The third period was not so 30 seconds long when Quenneville scored and Kokko scored a second goal for the Soo.

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Yankees Have Four Home-Run Champions

American League Pitchers Awhopping the New York American League Baseball Club of 1926 will be forced to face four home-run champions if Anthony Lazzeri, shortstop, purchased from Salt Lake City at the close of the 1925 season becomes a regular on the Yankees' team. Lazzeri, last year, knocked out 60 home runs with Salt Lake City, setting a record for all leagues. George H. Ruth, champion home-run hitter, holder of the major leagues with a mark of 59 in 1922, is expected to be in championship form for the 1926 season. The other two home-run champions are Robert W. Meusel, who won American League honors last season in home runs, and H. L. Gehrig, leading home-run hitter of the Eastern League in 1924.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The play of the second round will be completed after noon when the players in the lower half of the draw in the United States squash tennis Class C championship match their appearance in the United States Tennis Club. Yesterday the upper half was played, with the leading players coming through, though several had some difficulty.

J. L. Kerbeck of the Columbia University Club team, showed the best play of the day, when he eliminated E. W. Bourne, who heads the Yale Club team, by a score of 15-11, 15-2. Kerbeck is always a little slow at getting into his full stride, and Bourne led in the earlier part of the match, but as soon as Kerbeck steadied, he ran through the balance of the match with ease.

Barnwell Elliott, the New York Athletic Club leader, had some trouble in winning from W. N. Rothschild, one of the best players in the country, but finally emerged victor in the final match of the day by a score of 17-14, 15-10. A. M. Montgomery of the Crescent Club team, who has been in the first round, was also extended to defeat H. E. Wilson of the Fraternities Club, the score being 15-11, 15-11.

Chesley and Mendenhall, both of the City Athletic Club, their second round matches with the Columbia University Club team, 15-11, 15-10. Goldburg defeated G. H. Hess of the Fraternities Club, 15-11, 15-10. Goldburg defeated G. H. Hess of the Fraternities Club, 15-11, 15-10.

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LEADERS IN CLASS C PLAY

Some Have Difficulty in Advancing—One Veterans' Match

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Calgary Defeats Edmonton Eskimos

Losers Show Poorly After Trip to Coast and Trail Tigers 4 to 2

WESTERN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Against	Pts
Saskatoon	12	2	1	42	24	25
Portland	8	7	1	47	48	17
Vancouver	7	7	1	47	48	17
Edmonton	7	7	1	47	48	17
Victoria	5	2	8	25	26	12
Calgary	5	2	8	25	26	12

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 22 (Special).—Playing away below their best form and looking for a change of scene, the Edmonton Eskimos played a poor game in their trip to Victoria, the Calgary Tigers by a score of 4 to 2.

The Tigers, with a new defensive system favoring Dutton, Gardner and Duncan, are an improved team and seem to be headed for a place in the race after all, following a poor start earlier in the season.

It was probably the difference between the goal keepers that cost Edmonton and Winkler for Calgary, that decided the issue. Stuart was caught in the earlier part of the match, while Winkler was practically unbeatable.

The Tigers assumed a three-goal lead before the game was half over, and the Edmontonians scored two goals and made a regular game of it. The score being 3 to 0 at the score.

Edmonton did everything but score, the powerful Calgary defense and Winkler kept the Eskimos from scoring, although they missed a number of opportunities. Just a second before time, Oliver broke up an Edmonton rush and flashed down the center, fine individual effort to score Calgary's fourth goal.

Stuart was the outstanding performer for the winners. Dutton, Gardner and Duncan played great defensive hockey, and Harry Oliver, star right wing was the best star for the Eskimos. Sparrow, Anderson, Gagne and Keats were best for Edmonton, but the team as a whole did not show its customary class. The Calgary team won the second round.

Calgary, Headley, I. W. Gagne, Boucher, Wilson, Gagne, Keats, Benson, Duncan, McFarlane.

Edmonton, Dutton, Gardner, Sparrow, Anderson, Gagne, Keats, Benson, Duncan, McFarlane.

Calgary, Headley, I. W. Gagne, Boucher, Wilson, Gagne, Keats, Benson, Duncan, McFarlane.

Edmonton, Dutton,

Local Classified Advertisements

OTHER THAN UNITED STATES

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10c. a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

MRS. LOUIS ROUBAUD will receive paying guests in her pleasant villa on the outskirts of Paris; good train service. 8 Chemin des Vallées, Servigny d'Arny (30 minutes from Paris). Telephone: Villa d'Arny 20.

FLORENCE—Cultured Italian family desires paying guests; every comfort, \$1.50 a day; Italian, Spanish, French, German, English, Music, Art, Society and complete entertainable. CASATI, Centotest 132 bis.

FRENCH RIVIERA—Nice, Rosemary House, 22 Rue de la République, receives paying guests. MISS MRS. MCNICOLL AND GREENWELL.

MADAME ALAVALINE, 22 Rue Paquet, Paris (near Eiffel), receives few paying guests; all comforts. Phone 542-88.

FLORENCE, ITALY
MISS MURRAY, 11 Viale Mazzini, receives paying guests.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

FRANCE—Villiers Paris—Girl students appreciate of French home life may continue their study of music, art, French and other accomplishments at "Villiers". Address: MRS. MONTAGNE, 10 Rue des Dames Marie, Ville d'Arny.

POST WANTED

LADY desires post as courier or traveling companion, experienced; good French. Box 841, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS, FRANCE—French taught by the Goussier system (with Mr. Goussier's special permission). COMMANDANT GUINER, 30 Boulevard d'Inverness, Neuilly s/Seine, Tel. Wagram 30-91.

POST VACANT

AN old established and well-known Swiss firm producing travellers' requisites and leather goods seeks a partner at once; young man with knowledge of the branch preferred. Apply: Post Office Box 1866, Basel, Switzerland.

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MRS. GRIGSON, 16 Trevor Rd., London, S. W. 8—Customiser, remodelling of evening frocks, etc.; ladies' own materials.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

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CALIFORNIA—10 acres in famous Arrowhead Vineyard, Los Angeles district, clear of mortgage, producing income, splendid opportunity, price and terms on request. FREDERICK WASHINGTON, 2741 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
LAND AND HOUSE AGENCY
DURET & BAUMGARTNER
4 Rue Du Grutli, Geneva
Telephone: Stand 0-393
Represented by EDMUND MARTI
117 S. Third Street, Fresno, California, U. S. A.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW ORLEANS, LA., "PEASANT" MOTEL—Delightful home with attractive surroundings; superior accommodations and excellent table. 2014 Marengo St.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS VICINITY—Madame Meyer receives paying guests; homelike, modern villa; garden facing park; private schooling facilities; 20 minutes from center Paris. 6 Rue des Soies, Antibes, France. Phone Antibes 931.

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SALARIED POSITIONS, \$3,000 to \$25,000, executive, technical, administrative, engineering, manufacturing, professional, managing, financial, accounting, etc., all lines. Under-estimated will negotiate salaries, extend offers which may require confidential overtures. (An correspondence service, not an employment agency. Established 1910.) Send name and address only for particulars.

R. W. BERRY, Inc.
308 Main St. (Suite 120), Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ONE-man advertising agency, highest standing, well financed and organized for service; wants executive with accounts; partnership and liberal drawing amount to raise; no investment required; strictly confidential. Ref. X-88, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PROMPT and competent service in patent, trademark and copyright matters; validity, infringement opinions furnished; free advice. MILDRED STEVENS & CO., 10 E. 2nd St., Washington D. C. 61-55 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago; established 1864; registered attorneys.

UNITED STATES and Foreign Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Design. J. M. MANOHIM, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 30 years.

ANTIQUES

UNUSUAL collection of Chinese antiques, over 600 years old; 150 to 100 to Chinese room; hangings, furniture, vases; place over 1000 years old. For information address MARION LOIS, 632 San Francisco Bldg., Los Angeles. Phone Main 2255.

FOR SALE

COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE.
Blue roan, black, and white; grown dogs, male and female; winners at show and field trials; also puppies always available. Apply owner, W. A. FRENCH, Hill Cottage, Loughlin, Essex, England.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
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208 Fifth Avenue, New York
417 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

LINGERIE

PARIS, FRANCE—Beautiful handmade underclothes and lace; dresses and coats direct from maker to buyer; prices moderate; place over 100 years old. For information address MARION LOIS, 632 San Francisco Bldg., Los Angeles. Phone Main 2255.

Dove

A very nice selection of afternoon and evening dresses. Reasonable prices. 25 Rue Caumartin, Tel. Central 72-07

A Very Pleasant English

Tea Room
will be found over W. H. Smith & Son's Bookshop, 248 Rue de Rivoli (near Place de la Concorde). Light Lunches from noon.

MARCEL-COIFFEUR

Waterproofing Shampooing and Manicure, Pedicure; English spoken. Tel. Gutenberg 88-94, 8 Rue Boudreau (very near the Paris).

Looking for a Room?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Paris, France—9 Rue Molière (Opéra)

Helene Krieger
Model Gowns, Coats
We aim to give the best in Service, Quality and Style. Rush orders promptly executed. Phone: Gutenberg 52-90.

11 Rue Bleue
Telephone: Bergère 36-18

Virgona
We aim to win your confidence

OFFICE AND APARTMENT FURNISHINGS—TAPESTRIES
Tel. Ellysée 02-38

LAMBERT
Shirrmaker
54 Faubourg St. Honoré en face de l'Ellysée

Esperia Restaurant
AUGUSTE MAHIEU, Proprietor
24 Rue Saint-Augustin (near Opéra)
Phone: Gutenberg 10-55
Luncheon, Fra. 18.—Dinner, Fra. 20.—

DRESSMAKER
Afternoon and Evening Dresses
All orders promptly executed.
R. MAGAUD
2 Rue Claude-Pouillet
Phone: Galvani 31-20.

ALL KINDS
AMERICAN & ENGLISH GROCERIES
C. DUBEAU
12 Rue de la Madeleine
Cream of Wheat—Maple Syrup—Confectionery, etc.
Phone: Gutenberg 22-07

NADINE
Robes, Manteaux, Fourrures, Lingerie
Tel. Ellysée 11-09 34 Rue Matignon

LOUIS CLAVIERE
Ladies' Handbags Artistic Gifts
SUMMER WINTER
Eras—Lingerie—French
France (Casino) 1 Ave. Boyer
Qual Bissy (Casino) 1 Ave. Boyer

THE ENGLISH SHOP
1 Avenue Edouard VII (Opposite Hotel Astoria)
Stationery, plain & de luxe; perfumery (Coty, Houbigant, Lohr, etc.) Selected Novelties for Gifts

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HOVNANIAN & CO.
Builders & Contractors
Along the French Riviera
Entrance: 21 Avenue de la Victoire
Phone: 27-37, 40-73, 40-74, 72-09 Inter 18

The LAVENDER HOUSE
14 Rue Maccheroni, Nice
A cosy and hospitable Tearoom opposite the American Church.
LUNCH—TEA—CATERING

Paris
PRINTER
21 Boulevard St. Martin
Specialties
CALENDARS & CATALOGUES
Tel. Archives 26-69

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HOTEL DUMINY
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American Cakes—Pies
MARGARET
41 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)
Luncheon
Home-Made Cakes, Ice Cream Sodas
Phone: Central 92-35

THE MAISON RUFFIE
11 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opéra)
Always has on hand a good stock of ready-made suits, coats, blouses, Trousers, Dressing, Tea Gown, Lingerie, etc. Immediate delivery. Tel. Gutenberg 24-35

LEATHER TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUX
Trunks—Bags—Suitcases—Repairs
Leather Covers for Books
SCHIE, Succr., 30 Rue Caumartin & 8 Rue Boudreau, Paris. Tel. Gutenberg 24-35

MARY
6 Rue de Castellane (Madeleine)
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"We want to please you"

Franco-American House
Lager Cake, Ice Cream Soda, Sundaes, Chocolate, Luncheon, Tea, 3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine

MARION
33 Rue Saint-Roch, Off. Ave. Opéra
Exclusive Modern Ladies' Hats and Furres All Kinds. Direct Workroom to Purchaser. A. N. N. T. T. E.

LADIES' SOCIETY HAIRDRESSER
A. ALBERT
31 Rue Tronchet (First Floor)
Permanent Wave Specialists. Latest Methods. All Style Cuts. Care of Hair.
Braider: 18 Rue Chateaux-Lafayette

ROBERTS—MANTLE & CO.
Models from large houses from Fra. 800 Anglo-American Clientele
A. N. N. T. T. E.

Printing and Stationery
HERBERT CLARKE
338 Rue Saint-Honore
Tel. Central 26-82

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER and ENGRAVER
3 Rue Cambon, Tel. Gutenberg 26-25
"At Home" and "Society" invitations engraved. Practical stock of loose-leafs. Photo books and Diaries. Lined-Day Diaries.

Dove
Couturier
A very nice selection of afternoon and evening dresses. Reasonable prices. 25 Rue Caumartin, Tel. Central 72-07

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SWITZERLAND

Geneva

MAISON DE HAUTE COUTURE
O'DONNELL-GARNIER
12 Rue Croix-d'Or, Geneva
PARISIAN HOUSE
Afternoon and Evening Dresses
Tailor-made and Mantles.

Lausanne

QUALITY GROCER
of SQUARE DAPPLES
Swiss Chocolates
Mellen-Morges Temperance Drinks
M. GILLIERON
Lausanne, under the station, Switzerland

Montreux

Swiss Mountains
Villars S/BEX
Altitude 4200 feet
PENSION MINERVA
Highly recommended and comfortable house near the "Palace Hotel". Limited number of guests, all the year round. Excellent home cooking.

St. Gallen

COAL
Eugen Steinmann, St. Gallen
Office: Galluststr. 15. Tel. 645.
Also Branches in Arosa and St. Moritz.

Zurich

Gustav Wienecke
MEAT and SAUSAGES
12 Storchengasse
Tel. Selnau 31-96
Kluplatz
Tel. Hottingen 90-42
Delivery to domicile.

PRIVATE HOTEL

PENSION FORTUNA
55 Mühlebachstr.
H. MOECKLIN, Prop.

MELBOURNE

Before you Fence
Look at the many advantages
Chuck Metal Gates
and Fences offer you. Our
Free Fence Booklet will be sent post free on request. Send us your name and address.

21 Barkly Street
Brunswick, Vic.

CRAIG'S

Drapers and Outfitters
also
Carpet and Furniture
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GERMAN MOTOR CAR TRADE GOOD

Industry Advancing to Keep Pace With Quality of Foreign Makes

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The German automobile industry is hard at work reorganizing and modernizing its production, as became evident at this autumn's automobile show. One of the leading automobile dealers at the exhibition, who sells both German and foreign cars, told the writer: "Hitherto the German motor car owners have been asleep. They made no demands on the car, by its content if it moved along. Owing to Germany's isolation, the German motor car industry monopolized the German market. The importation of foreign cars is rapidly changing this, and in about two years time the German automobile industry will have forged so much ahead that it will equal its foreign rivals."

Nevertheless the question is being raised quite seriously by many automobile dealers and engineers here whether Germany will ever attain a dominant position on the world's automobile market. One of the causes for this is the fact that in the German automobile industry is the fact that there are far too many automobile factories in this country at present, a score of new ones having sprung up after the war, of which many were for the armament factories. The financial crisis through which the German industry in general is passing at present promises to eliminate all weak companies. It is believed that a very large number of the firms now existing at this year's autumn show will close down immediately after the exhibition.

Separate Foreign Show
This year for the first time the dealers of foreign motor cars also organized an exhibition of their own on the premises of the Luna Park, since only German cars were admitted to the autumn show. As this exposition was held simultaneously with the autumn show, it afforded an excellent opportunity of comparing cars of German and foreign make, and it soon became apparent that the foreign cars of the same price as the German cars were better constructed and had more powerful engines than the latter, whereby it should be remembered that in reality the prices of foreign cars are being kept up artificially by enormously high importation tariffs. The Cadillac sedan, for instance, is sold for 24,400 marks, of which more than 6000 marks alone are importation duty and luxury tax, while more than 1000 marks duty and tax must be paid on a small French Amilcar motor car seating three persons. Despite the high duty, foreign cars, however, are being sold here in great numbers. This has induced the German automobile manufacturers to publish a booklet, which was distributed at the automobile show, in which they declare that Germans producing cheap or expensive cars are apparently able to stand the present financial strain, while many of the companies producing the medium-priced cars appear to be on the verge of bankruptcy.

So far, the Opel and Brennbach cars are the only two factories in Germany which have taken up mass production with success. Their standard models are cars of very low horsepower, the Opel car having 4-horsepower and the Brennbach 6-horsepower, whereby the gasoline consumption of these cars and thus the cost of running them is kept very moderate.

American Machinery
Both companies have purchased expensive American machinery for their workshops. Opel is in position to produce 200 cars daily, although this figure has not yet been reached owing to lack of orders. Last summer Opel produced 120 cars daily and has now even been compelled to reduce its production to 80 cars daily. The Opel works, moreover, have been occupied by the French Citroen works of having copied the small Citroen car in every detail. The Brennbach works can produce 50 cars daily and sell their handsome four-seater for about \$1750.

Exactly the opposite policy is being pursued by the firms turning out expensive models such as Maybach and Audi. These companies refuse to cater to the average public and have specialized on producing luxurious cars with powerful engines, each of which is built with the utmost care and minutely tested. The Maybach company, for instance, turns out only 15 cars in a month, while the Audi company, employing 800 workmen, produces one car a day. The Maybach car was the most expensive in the exhibition, being sold for 35,000 marks or almost \$9000.

Motorboat Engines
These companies have not yet taken to exporting their cars, but Maybach has already begun to introduce his motorboat engines in the United States. An order has also been received from America to fit a motorboat with four engines of the type the company built for the ZR HI (now Los Angeles).

It was interesting to note that for the first time the installment payment plan had been adopted by most companies at this exhibition. This scheme, however, involves an increase of price owing to insurance and interest. Business on the whole was very bad, and many dealers declared the show had been held at the wrong time.

While German automobile engineers openly admit that they still have much to learn from many of their foreign competitors, so far as motorcars are concerned, they believe the German motor car will be classed among the leading makes of the world. A very interesting air brake for trucks drawing

a number of trailers was shown by the well-known Knorr Air Brake Company. In operating this, first the brakes of the trailers are automatically applied and later the brakes of the truck, thus preventing a collision of the trailers with the truck. If one of the trailers tears itself loose its brakes are applied automatically.

ITALY OBTAINS JAGHBUB OASIS

Delay in Cession Caused by Claims of Egypt to the District

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 1.—After nearly seven years of negotiations Italy has at last obtained an acknowledgment of its right to the coveted oasis of Jaghbub—or Jarabub, as it is often, though less correctly, called. The settlement which was recently announced in reality part of the price paid to Italy for joining the Allies in the Great War when she asked and obtained a promise of certain "rectifications" of the frontiers of the Italian colonial possessions in Africa. Most important of these was Jubaland, which was finally handed over to Italy by the British last June after protracted negotiations.

Jaghbub would doubtless have been handed over at the same time, but for the fact that in 1922 Egypt was declared independent, and the subject thereupon technically passed from British jurisdiction to that of the new Egyptian Government. The British, however, made it clear to Egypt that Italian aspirations would have to be satisfied.

Egypt Claims Jaghbub
This was greatly resented by Egyptian extremists, who claimed that Jaghbub was part of Egypt and that they would not relinquish their hold on a single acre. In point of fact, the frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica had never been delimited, but that the claim was, to say the least, exaggerated. The Turks in 1881 had claimed the whole of this district up to the outskirts of Alexandria, though later they agreed that the boundary should lie roughly along the twenty-fifth parallel east of Greenwich. This was the situation when the Italo-Turkish war broke out in 1911, as a result of which Tripoli and Cyrenaica passed to Italy.

Under the present settlement, while Italy gets Jaghbub, Egypt gets an increased area round the little town of Sollum—Egypt's most westerly port. Of recent years fresh water for Sollum has been brought by sea from Alexandria. But henceforward Sollum is to be supplied from wells in the near-by hills which "have" till now been in the hands of Italy. This also means a withdrawal of the Italian military posts which overlooked the harbor.

A Tiny Oasis
Such concessions would seem to indicate that Italy sets great store by Jaghbub. Why is not so clear. Jaghbub is a tiny oasis with only a few hundred inhabitants. It is reached by a five-day journey by camel or on foot from the coast. A hundred miles or so to the southeast is the oasis of Siwa—say another three-day journey—where there is actually a telegraph office. But this is in Egyptian territory. The great oasis of Jalo, the nearest inhabited oasis to the west is 12 days' journey away, while Kufra, where the Senussi khayan, or Brethren, now have their headquarters is a still longer trek across the burning desert. These are the nearest inhabited or habitable places.

Time was when the Senussi had their headquarters at Jaghbub. The tomb of the founder of the Senussi sect—Sayed Ibn Ali el Senussi—is there and to this day it is the object of a pilgrimage by the Ikhan. The site of the tomb has, under the terms of the present settlement, been made a sort of neutral zone. It is marked by a great white mosque which holds nearly 600 people. Near the mosque is a school where the younger Ikhan are taught the precepts of the Senussi faith. The school was built for two or three hundred students, but nowadays there are only some 80 in residence, the Brethren works can produce 50 cars daily and sell their handsome four-seater for about \$1750.

Little Trade
Presumably it is this mosque and school that makes the Italians so anxious to hold Jaghbub. True, some smuggling of arms is said to go on through the oasis, but there is no trade worth speaking of, and only the most sanguine would think of it as a jumping-off place for a military campaign to subdue the Senussi. The oasis is a desert, and the Senussi sect is spread far and wide through the Italian portion of North Africa, and Jaghbub plays a considerable rôle in disseminating its doctrines.

Originally the Senussi leaders contented themselves with claiming religious jurisdiction over their followers, but Sayed Ahmed el Senussi, who took up the reins in 1900 tried to win temporal authority also. When the Great War came he sided with the Turks. Ultimately he found himself in exile.

Sayed Idris, the present leader and grandson of the founder, is stated to have no territorial aspirations. His policy is to administer the great oases of the Libyan desert was, however, acknowledged by the Italians in 1917, and though the agreement has since lapsed it was hoped that it would shortly be renewed. But no doubt, now that the paper transference of Jaghbub has been effected, Sayed Idris will want Italy to acknowledge his way over this oasis too, where in fact he has always been paramount. Whether Italy will be ready to do this is extremely doubtful, and if she does not, further war-like excursions in those almost trackless regions would seem highly probable.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The decision that will fix the official attitude of the United States toward the World Court is to be made soon. Whether its proponents in the Senate choose to invoke cloture to stop the filibustering tactics of its few opponents there, a question they are discussing at this writing, is of little consequence.

The essential fact is that the crisis in the ultimate relation of the United States to the Court is at hand. The thought universally expressed is that the world tribunal is on trial, and a verdict that will decide its fate is imminent in the United States Senate.

While this idea is general, it does not present the situation with strict accuracy. It is true that the Senate is about to determine the official, legal relation of the United States to the Court, but it is not the Court that is on trial. If the verdict of the Senate should be against American participation in the world tribunal, the Court would go right on as it has been doing, growing in the respect of mankind, in the rational performance of its functions and supported by all the enlightened and progressive nations aside from the United States. The test that is at hand is not of the Court, but of the American people and their Senate.

Thus far every bit of evidence obtainable has indicated that the people are overwhelmingly in favor of joining the Court. The test question for the people is whether at the last moment they will allow themselves to be confused and turned aside from their purpose by the small but vociferous band of the Court's foes in the Senate and by the extraordinary "arguments" put forth by them. For the Senate as a whole the test is identical—will its members who have already declared themselves in sufficient numbers to pass the Court resolution stick to their soberly acquired, publicly announced convictions, follow the commands of their national party conventions, both Democratic and Republican, the advice of two Presidents, including the one now in office, and the clearly expressed will of the people? or will enough of them be frightened and stampeded by the little group of irreconcilables so that American adhesion to the Court will be unreasonably delayed or defeated?

When one examines the character of the latest attacks on the Court by its enemies, it seems impossible that either the people or the majority of the Senate will fail in the test. Consider a few of the "charges" with which the loudest noise is now being made, each one an insult to the intelligence of the people and the Senate.

"There is no real sentiment in the United States for the Court," is a favorite. "The resolutions of hundreds of organizations and the floods of letters deluging senators for it have been bought and paid for by Edward Bok and the international bankers." No explanation of what Mr. Bok or the bankers hope to get out of their enormous expenditure is given. Why should there be? The men making this charge expect the churches, the colleges, the women's clubs, the chambers of commerce, the great industrial and professional and agricultural organizations numbering millions of members, to accept it without question. What a tribute!

The supposed hostility of the United States for England is dragged out of the junk heap of worn-out boogies. One speaker along this line charges that the advocates of the Court are Anglophiles and "pacifists," and says the Court is worthless, because it has "no authority, no sovereignty, no law, no sanction." Yet he warns America that this helpless thing will destroy the Nation's liberties. He rises to the full height of patriotic eloquence thus:

The question of international indebtedness is the next imbroglio to be exploded. If the European nations are permitted to saddle a debt of \$35,000,000,000 upon us, the United States will be mortgaged for the next fifty years.

Is it believable that either the people or the Senate will be moved to anything but derisive laughter by such talk? Will not more threats of "exploding imbroglios" hasten rather than delay a favorable vote on adhesion to the World Court?

The Women's Freedom League in London, Eng., has raised the question of the practical exclusion of women from decorations conferred by the British Government. In a recent letter to Stanley Baldwin, this organization very reasonably takes exception to the fact that, whereas in the last British honors list there have been conferred upon men two viscounties, two baronies, five privy councillorships and fifty-five knight bachelorships, "not one woman has received an honor of any importance." Women's names suggested by the league as suitable include those of Mrs. Alderton, Mayor of Colchester in 1923-24; Mrs. Mercer, Mayor of Birkenhead, 1924-25; Margaret Bondfield and Mrs. Wintlingham, ex-members of Parliament; Annie E. F. Horniman, Sybil Thorndyke and Lillian Baylis, representing the stage; Kemp Hamilton, writer and speaker; Lucy Kemp-Welch, artist; Gertrude Bell, explorer; Lillian Barker, Governor of the Girls' Borstal Institute at Aylesbury; Commandant Mary S. Allen, organizer of women police; and Maud Royden, preacher.

It would be easy to add to this distinguished series, but the names mentioned are sufficient to show that there is no lack of untitled women in Britain well qualified by valuable and prolonged public service for the official decorations in question. Other considerations have also to be taken into account, but they are only of secondary nature. They concern the extent to which it may be good tactics for women to press for titles which are part of an outworn system of aristocracy already condemned by public opinion in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Even in Britain, when the Labor Party was in office, practically no additions were made to those possessing such honors. The Conservative

Government nevertheless has revived the system by issuing this year a conventional list of pre-war dimensions. It is beside the mark, therefore, to argue that women should be more highly minded than men in not seeking inclusion. The Women's Freedom League has thus brought to light a matter which deserves attention, for no discrimination between men and women can be defended which is based otherwise than upon the value of their services rendered to the community.

It may be somewhat difficult to convince apprehensive persons that it is vain to borrow trouble at all, but it should not be a hard task to show to anyone the utter folly of attempting to borrow trouble when there is not enough of that disagreeable commodity to supply the demand. In recent months, and indeed for some years, the people of the United States have viewed with misgivings the possible early exhausting of the visible supply of anthracite. It has not been at all difficult, when the task was undertaken, to conjure up a possible future condition where there would actually be none of that fuel obtainable at any price. So just as one listens when the grocer announces that potatoes or apples are scarce, and therefore that their cost must be higher than usual, or when someone else says coal is scarce and that therefore there naturally is great rivalry as to who shall be permitted to mine it and transport it to bin or cellar and consequently there must be a premium placed on what remains, the innocent bystander, in the rôle of the ultimate consumer, unquestioningly accepts the conclusions as justified and allows himself to be made unhappy.

Now, after this more or less willing submission to a suppositional state or condition, comes the report of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey of the Department of Forests and Waters, announcing that there is sufficient anthracite in that State to supply the ordinary demand for a period of 100 years. This estimate is based upon present normal demands and the increasing demand which is possible, calculated upon the percentages of recovery under methods now employed. It is shown that there is the astounding total of 16,354,676,000 tons of coal remaining in the fields of that State, and that of this approximately 9,000,000,000 are recoverable. A comparison of these figures with those formerly based upon the estimated original tonnage of the anthracite field shows that less than one-fourth of the original deposits have been removed.

Less than a century ago, as is well known, it had not been discovered that anthracite could be utilized as a fuel. Perhaps before another hundred years have passed it will have been found that all necessary heat and power can be generated more cheaply by other means than by the consumption of coal or even oil. Just as coal, both anthracite and bituminous, has almost completely displaced the use of wood as a fuel, so within the next half century or less it may be found that the turbine turned by water power now allowed to go to waste will displace coal, as well as its oils and gases.

There is an economic proposition involved in all this. With the fact established that there is coal enough for all present and immediate future needs, the people have a right to feel that they are entitled to its use at a fair and reasonable price. And there is another point to be considered. Those who are somewhat selfishly holding on to this natural product of the earth may find it to their advantage to make it available while there is still a demand and a market for it. It may not have been supposed that coal is a perishable crop. But there is nothing more certain than that the American people will not forever permit themselves to be imposed upon and inconvenienced by the monopolistic practices, either of capitalistic proprietors or entrenched organizations of workmen.

There is the familiar saying, often quoted but always accepted with more or less reservation, that "fact is stranger than fiction." In substantiation of this, however, there comes out of a little Kentucky village the simple story of the steadfastness and devotion to duty of Sam Collins, a federal prohibition director, who refused to accept what to any person in the ordinary walks of life would have amounted to a fortune if he would voluntarily quit his office. He was asked to do nothing more than this. But his answer to the agent of the wealthy bootlegger who is said to have admitted that the attempt was made to influence him was, "What would you say if somebody would come and offer you \$100,000 to desert your client right when he needed you most?"

That was the identical amount which Sam Collins refused to reach out and take in his hands in cash as the price of unfaithfulness. Convinced that their effort had failed, the persons who were seeking immunity from prosecution again held out the tempting offer of a job with a continuing annual salary of \$12,500 as supervisor of a thriving "soft drink" manufacturing plant. Not realizing the source of this offer, Mr. Collins had decided to consider it favorably, when a raid on the factory disclosed the fact that the product turned out was really that of a brewery engaged in making and selling real beer. Sam Collins continued, until the reorganization of the enforcement unit, to draw his salary of \$4600 a year, satisfied that he was doing his duty.

The sequel to the story is that the simple justice for which Sam Collins so bravely stood finally overtook those who had attempted to influence him. Two of those who are said to have been anxious to protect their illegal traffic have been convicted and sentenced to terms in a federal prison. It is not for those who might have been tempted to say that the law would have taken its inevitable course, even had Sam Collins accepted the bribe offered. Perhaps it would. The law, whatever may be said to the

contrary, seems to have a way of doing that very thing. But because what would have meant a fortune to him was refused, simply as a part of the day's work, there is one man in the State of Kentucky who kept a clear conscience and is glad of it.

Newspapers in midwestern cities have published the story of Sam Collins's experience with rich bootleggers and influential violators of the law. It reads like a romance, and there is not a little romance in it. But there is more than that. There is, possibly, an explanation of the cause of the failure of enforcement in many sections of the United States. It is no secret that the persons determined to effect a nullification of prohibition by whatever means have discovered many who have lacked the moral courage possessed by Sam Collins of Kentucky.

Though beautiful in itself, this is not the reason why the Peace Tower and Bridge, newly completed and recently dedicated upon the rugged flank of Mt. Rubidoux, in California, merits more than mere mention as an accomplished engineering feat. It was erected as a symbol of peace among the nations of the world, and as a tribute to Frank Augustus Miller, in recognition of his constant labor in the protection of civic beauty, community righteousness and world peace. Hence it stands as a symbol of the new spirit which is enveloping the globe and out of which the promise of the future gleams so brightly. Simple in design, and almost severe in outline, as it is described, its real beauty, for those with eyes to see it, is to be found not in the stones which comprise its edifice but in the truth for which it stands and which it represents in solid masonry.

It was fitting, therefore, that among those who gave addresses at its dedication should have been numbered Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University, because his name has long been identified with peace movements. And the sentiments he expressed did not belie his previous activities. "The one crying need of the world at this time," he declared, "is peace. And now for the first time in the history of the world a stone has been raised to peace." And surely none who has the true interests of humanity at heart will be found to oppose his hope that such monuments to peace shall be reared "all over this land, all over the earth." "We must pledge ourselves here and now to begin to teach our children not to hate, but to love other children; and in that way teach the nations not to hate, but to love one another."

Of course this teaching is nothing new. Yet it sounds strangely upon the ears, because for so long it has become the custom to think of such sentiments as impractical, as representing merely pleasant platitudes, and as the unreasoned beliefs of emotional idealists. It is becoming increasingly appreciated that war is the product of the mental qualities of hatred, greed, envy and malice, allowed to ferment in individual and national consciousness and unchecked by the higher moral tendencies. Similarly, the world is awakening to see that glorifying war with its alleged chivalries has implanted a false sense in thought, and it is daring to recognize that only by antidoting that false sense with its opposite, love, can any true progress be made.

After all, nations simply represent aggregations of individuals. Changes in national characteristics, therefore, involve changes in individual mentalities. The great majority in every nation desires peace and abhors war. Indeed it is only when the war passions are inflamed that the people can be stirred up to hatred of their neighbors and to war's unholy strife. It need not be long before Longfellow's beautiful words shall be envisioned in practical effect:

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

Editorial Notes

In a metaphorical sense, on the tick of the clock at midnight on Dec. 31, 1925, a branch of horticulture saw the dawn of a new day in the United States. For at the opening of 1926 foreign grown narcissus bulbs were placed upon the proscribed list by the Department of Agriculture, and as Secretary Jardine has let it become known that there is no likelihood that the ruling will be modified, the American growers found themselves faced with the problem of supplying the American public with their need in this direction. Of course, the question before the growers is whether they can produce bulbs enough to keep pace with the demand that has been cultivated during the last quarter of a century. In 1925, for instance, considerably more than 130,000,000 such bulbs were imported. But already extensive preparations are under way to take care of the demand, though it is believed that barely one-half of this number will be available this year for the market. If conclusion may be drawn from other similar experiences, however, it will not be long before the American suburbanite once more has all the bulbs he desires.

Maybe Aristide Briand has never heard of David Hume, the English essayist, but it appears evident that he believes in his sentiment expressed in "The Epicurean" that "Art may make a suit of clothes; but Nature must produce a man." Anyhow it seems that if there is one individual in the whole city of Paris who worries not at all concerning his sartorial appearance, it is the man of the hour, the Premier. In his street clothes, it is said, he might be taken for a retired banker or an impetuous business or professional man. Not long since he was on a Channel packet going over to a diplomatic conference when, the story is told, he asked some friends accompanying him, "How do you like this raglan?" His companions, diplomatic attachés, maintained a diplomatic silence. But the Premier just grinned and added, "I bought it at a department store, ready made, two years ago. It cost only 250 francs."

The Metalclad Airship of the Future

Aeronautical development in America is going through a period of considerable uncertainty, largely on account of the unsettled question of the large rigid airship. The problem of the future development of the rigid airship is a foremost one at the present time, since it concerns not only the immediate prospects of experimentation in this field but also the future possibilities of long-distance oceanic transportation by air.

In regard to the advisability of a continued program of experimentation in this field, there is a feeling among aeronautical engineers who are responsible for this development that the problem is being considered from a one-sided standpoint, since only the possible military and naval value of this type of aircraft is being considered, with an almost complete neglect of the commercial prospects of the airship.

That the large airship has a very real commercial future can be well established from experiences of the past and a careful examination of the costs of operation, which provides every reason for believing that an oceanic airway could be maintained for passenger carrying at rates which would compare favorably with present rates now standard on ocean liners, and this in spite of the greater speed of the airship. Since, however, development work in this field is necessary, and the expenses involved in such work are definitely beyond the point of feasibility of a commercial organization, it becomes the duty of the Government to assist in the preliminary stages of this development.

Taking it as essential that airship development should continue, therefore, the question of the line of development to be followed becomes paramount. This question is probably more acute at the present time, owing to the fact that, in many respects, as far as America is concerned, a fresh start is about to be made. The Shenandoah was a replica of a 1916 Zeppelin, and, as such, was nine years old, as far as development was concerned, when she was wrecked. Tremendous advances have been made during this period, and, contrary to the conditions existing when the Shenandoah was fabricated, much of the knowledge representing this advancement is now in America and immediately available.

The demands of the large airship, if it is to be of commercial value, are that it be such as to inspire perfect confidence in operation. In other words, it must be first proof, weatherproof, durable in structure, navigable in all kinds of weather, and economical. None of these factors was present sufficiently in any of the large rigid airships so far constructed.

The British airship R-34, which successfully crossed the Atlantic from England to New York and returned, experiencing some of the very worst Atlantic weather during each crossing, was afterward wrecked by a minor storm off the east coast of England.

The French Dixmude, of a type which, during the war, performed the longest airship flight ever made when the return flight from Bulgaria to South Africa was successfully carried out, disappeared in a storm during the latter part of 1923. And yet there is good reason to believe that a modern airship, built along the lines of the most up-to-date development, would not be subject to weather conditions as have the forerunners of this type.

All previous rigid airships have been constructed along the plan of a skeleton framework, similar to that of a suspension bridge, covered with an outer covering of fabric. The demands of lightness in structural weight necessitated such a method of fabrication, but as a result of extensive studies in this field, airship construction has been carried past this stage, just as time and experience carried shipbuilding from wood into metal construction.

The proposal for the construction of a metal airship, which has been before the Army and Navy air services for some months, and is now under consideration by a congressional House committee, represents the starting of a new era in large airship construction which will, with little doubt, usher in the commercial, reliable airship in which as much confidence may be placed as is now the case in the ocean liner.

The technical problems involved in the construction of a metalclad airship such as the one suggested are of considerable complexity, but have, as a result of several years' close study, been completely mastered to a degree which insures success.

The airship will have a metal framework, in some respects similar to that employed in previous rigid airships but very much more simple. In place of the customary fabric covering, such as was used in the construction of the Shenandoah, the new ship will be metal covered. That is, it will have a covering of thin sheet metal over the metal framework, which will be extremely light and at the same time very strong, and in itself greatly add to the strength of the entire airship.

The proposed airship will be small compared with the Shenandoah, because it is planned by the engineers responsible for the design of the metalclad airship to experience primarily with a design of such size as to provide all the requirements for the experimental work, while at the same time entailing a comparatively small expenditure. The first ship will, therefore, be 200,000 cubic feet in capacity, or about one-tenth the size of the Shenandoah.

The entire ship will be made of duralumin, a metal which, while of extreme lightness, possesses the tensile strength of mild steel. The entire hull of the airship is to be plated with thin sheet duralumin, riveted on in plates. A special riveting machine has been developed whereby the riveting can be carried out at the rate of 132 rivets a minute.

Although a specially treated rubberized diaphragm has been designed for the gas containers inside the hull of the airship, it is extremely interesting to note that, as a result of prolonged study, it has been found possible to render the entire metal hull itself gas-tight, in spite of the riveting of the plates. This has been solved with surprising efficiency, with the result that an osmosis of the order of only one-tenth that of goldbeaters skin has been obtained for the metal hull itself.

The airship will be extremely strong, the minimum factor of safety of the hull being six, or approximately four times that of the Shenandoah, while for the very worst conditions to be encountered a minimum factor of safety of three is guaranteed for any part of the ship.

In addition to the inherent safety of the structure of the airship, it is noticeable that the actual shape of the airship will lend itself to increased safety to a marked degree. Unlike the Shenandoah, the Los Angeles, and in fact all previous rigid airships, the shape of the hull of the metalclad airship will be comparatively short and broad.

Whereas in the past it has generally been thought that the most suitable shape for a streamline body is very long and narrow, with a comparatively sharp nose, recent experiments in wind tunnels, in which models of airships may be tested to determine the extent of the wind forces acting upon them, have shown that a short and very much broader shape for the hull of an airship would offer less resistance to the air.

The metalclad airship will be constructed with such a shape, and it is interesting to note that not only will this feature increase the speed of the airship, but it will render the ship stronger, since the long thin form of previous airships has always been the cause of considerable hazard when flying in high gusty winds. This feature in the Shenandoah was, in fact, one of the major defects which resulted in the failure of the structure in the storm encountered over the midwestern states.

One of the most important aerodynamic questions which have had to be solved in the design of the airship has been the provision of adequate control. The control of the large rigid airships has never been very good from some standpoints, and with the new shape of the hull these problems have been increased. After careful study of the air flow over the hull in flight, as demonstrated in

the wind tunnel, it has been found possible to perfect a satisfactory system for the control of the new airship.

Very great have been the problems which have had to be overcome in perfecting the design of a metal airship, and not the least of these has been the problem of rendering the metal hull immune from the deteriorative effects of the continual exposure to the atmospheric conditions.

This has been achieved by the perfecting of an emulsion which is applied to the entire surface of the hull and which is both lasting and entirely effective in preserving the metal from corrosive action. In fact, so complete is the protective nature of the emulsion that a specimen of the metal partly coated with the chemical varnish, after being immersed in concentrated nitric acid for a considerable time, showed no signs of corrosion except that part which had not been treated. This latter was entirely eaten away by the acid, leaving the thin wafer of the varnish with which the metal had been coated, untouched.

With the completion of the preliminary metalclad airship and the carrying out of the tests, further larger ships, designed along similar lines, are proposed. These will be fitted as passenger liners, and it is likely that they will provide the first air connecting link between America and Europe.

The Week in London

A ceremonial 400 years old figured at the installation in Westminster Abbey of its new dean, Dr. William Foxley Norris. A medieval procession conducted him into the cathedral to read one of the lessons of the day. An address was presented and replied to in Latin. Most impressive of all was when Dr. Norris told a parable from the pulpit. One densely foggy day, when he was dean of York Minster, he had groped his way up to that cathedral hardly able to see the road. "My door led into a lofty vestibule," he said, "where all was dark as night. Again I groped my way, and opened the door leading into the cathedral. To my amazement, the interior was flooded with brilliant sunshine. The lantern tower was high up out of the fog. I need not interpret my parable. . . . I pray today that not only in the immediate problems of the puzzling life of this great city, but far and wide, wherever temporary darkness reigns throughout the Empire and throughout the world, this abbey shall stand like that lantern tower, bringing the light of heaven to pierce the world's darkest shadows."

No. 18 Abingdon Street, Westminster, which has long been the London headquarters of Mr. Lloyd George's section of the Liberal Party, has been given up. Being almost next door to No. 21 in the same street, which is the home of the radical section of the party, its surrender has been looked upon in Conservative circles as indicative of a Liberal split. As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. Mr. Lloyd George has moved his office to 25 Old Queen Street, which is also comparatively near to the House of Commons, merely because he wants larger quarters for the organization he has got together to push his land campaign.

Interest has been aroused by the annual report of the Comptroller of the Mint, a work which might at first be thought of as extremely dull, but which is, as a matter of fact, quite the reverse. The public has learned from it that an entire new set of designs for the British coinage is being sought and that a number of artists have been asked by the Government to submit designs during the coming year. The Mint also turns out remarkably fine memorial medals, royal seals, and a variety of other artistic productions. Speaking of the special significance in British life of the Mint, the Comptroller describes it as "the one remaining service which is common to the Empire as a whole, still producing, as far as the gold coinage is concerned, identical coins which are legal tender throughout all His Majesty's dominions, and thus constituting, with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, outward and visible sign of imperial unity under the crown."

An incident which attended the christening of the battleship Rodney by the Princess Mary has given rise to talk as to whether the age-old custom of breaking a bottle of champagne on the ship's bows has not become outworn. The breaking of a wine bottle is not as easy as it sounds, and the Princess had to seize the bottle three times and dash it against the ship before she succeeded in breaking it. It has now been suggested that the Japanese method be adopted. In Japan the selected lady stands beside the ship with a wooden cage of birds in her hand. As she strikes the hull of the ship the cage falls to pieces and the birds receive their liberty, a symbol of freedom corresponding to that of the ship as it slides into its element. It has the advantage of being without risk of failure and does not involve the use of a beverage about which there are conflicting views.

Railwaymen vocalists are doing the country are practicing hard for a great musical festival which is to be held at Manchester in the early spring. This has been organized by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Temperance Union. There have been similar festivals held before, but not since the new "Big Four" group system came into being. Owing to the great area now covered by the L. M. & S. Railway, four preliminary contests are to be held at Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and Watford. These will take place about the end of February, prior to the holding of the festival proper. Four silver challenge cups will be awarded, and the test pieces will be taken from the works of Bach, Mozart, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Elgar, and other famous composers.

This week's saying: "My experience is that those who look for trouble can always get it. Not only will I look for peace and progress, but I shall—as I have always done—strive to secure it.—J. H. Thomas."

The tenderness of the mother is a reflection and an effect and a foretaste of the tenderness of God.—Master of the Temple, the Rev. W. H. Draper.

It is quite unnecessary to go to Australia or Central Africa to find the savage: he is our next-door neighbor.—Dean Inge.

When I hear a man say, "I am in favor of peace, but—" then I know he is really in favor of war.—W. Lyon Phelps.

I have never known people more hungry for spiritual food than they are now.—Dame Henrietta Barnett.

What matters is that each should do, not what, on the whole, might be the best thing for most men to do in a similar case, but the best thing that he, being just as he is, can do on an enthusiastic impulse of his own and as a genuine expression of himself.—C. E. Montagu.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Opium Menace in Assam"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we congratulate you on your recent excellent editorial on the "Opium Menace in Assam"? It is seldom one finds so fair and balanced a statement of this perplexing problem.

You may be interested to know that our committee on traffic in opium is preparing a report on the entire opium problem in India, based on original research carried out by the Rev. William Paton of the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.

WILLIAM T. STONE,
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New York, N. Y.